

1914

II Knihy  
zápisník  
Negative list.

B. Simek

Iowa City

June 12 - July 22. Iowa

U. S. A.

1914

TRAVEL  
DIARY

The Daily Mail  
London

B. Simek  
Iowa City  
Iowa U.S.A.

Poznámky

Prof. Vejdovsky je redaktor  
Kral. Ceske Spol. Nauk.

Dr. Domin si přeje "Contributions from  
the <sup>U.S.</sup> National Herbarium".  
Engelmann's "Cactaceae", etc.

Pan Vincenc Mražek

Podskali

Posta Chrást u Chrudimi

July 13<sup>th</sup> purchased in Prague, these garnets:

Bracelets - for Anna - 9.00 K.

Pin - for ma - 19.80 K.

Pin  $\frac{1}{2}$  for Ella - 1.80 K.

Pin  $\frac{1}{2}$  for Vlasta - 1.80 K.

Pin - for Emma -  $\frac{1}{2}$  1.25 K.

2. Small pins for babies 1.80 K.

stick pin  $\frac{1}{2}$  - Frank 1.13 K.

stickpin - 2.25 K.

5 38.93 K.

\$ 7.78  $\frac{3}{5}$ .

Dr. Jaroslav Peklo, Praha II.

ví o chemickém techniku starý by  
čluk do ameriky na významu, a  
čluk by užit nadace.  
chce do menší price.

Ordered Agfa plates through Mražek,  
at place of Jaroslav Starý  
na Slopeck - Praha II  
Obchod s prirodinami.

6 boxes. Chromo-indust. 4.70 @ 2.99 = K. 17.94

6 " Chromo - 3.80 @ 2.66 = K. 16.96

6 " obyčejné - 3.20 @ 2.24 = K. 13.44

K. 47.34

Porto 1.20

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Pan Fr. Herites - Vodňany.

Dr. von Degen has Penck's report of Congress, 1905, - publ. by Gustav Fischer of Jena. Get it.

also get:

Aufzählung der in Ungarn und Slavonien bisher beobachteten Gefäßpflanzen - Dr. Aug. Neirich Wien, 1866.

Dr. J. Bernátsky

Budapest  
Ampelologisches Institut

will send copy of paper on rusta plants if asked.

Podobný si napiji:

Dr. Domin - včela - rodina.

Dr. Kavina - "

Dr. Daniš -

Dr. Dominův pantalínek je dvorní rada a ředitel hřebokých dolů u Příbrami.

Dr. Němcov odporučuje:  
z Ml. Boleslaví do Staré Paky - zastávka v Kosti.  
z Kostí (Černinové) do Sobotky - stavba Humprecht.  
(extodrážek)

Odtud na stanici Blízko Prachovských skal. Hrad Pařez.  
(Loupežnický)  
u Prachovských skal je Pensionát.

Pak do Jicína, a odtud do Kartouz  
Pala na Kunětice, a odtud do Nové Paky pěšky.

Těž z Nové Paky do Pecky (pěšky)  
zručeniny hradi Kristofa Harranta z Polžic.

12 června, 1914 - pátek.

Dopoledne jsem pracoval u instaví. V poledne jsem se na mádráži severo-podél, kam přijeli Dr. a M. Hasker.

Přinesli mi od Berly dobré zprávy. Sli jsme nejdříve do Park Hotel Terminus, kde se usadili, a pak jsme sli ke Zlaté Husi, kde jsme naložili p. Jivánku.

Proti Hotelu Park Terminus vede tramway do Bočína a starého výběhu Temče zabila.

Odpoledne jsem sli pak ze Zlaté Husy na Staroměstské náměstí a prohledal jsem si staroměstskou radnici.

Mají zde obrazy všech městoučků od doby pan Vilémova

1914

TRAVEL  
READY

3

13 června, 1914 v sobotu.

litvou až do nejší doby.  
Těž jsme viděli jiné starožitnosti,  
obrazy Mořilovi, atd., což popisují  
jíž návštěva s Heronem.

Šli jsme se těž podívat  
na Orloj, - byl 10 min. po  
hodině. Pak jsme šli zahraničí  
někam Starého Města skrz  
Kadetstvum, přes Karlín  
most, a na Nábožíšku, kde  
jsme opět šli na rozhlednu  
a do "Svědčíšť" panorámu.  
Poněvadž jsme měli večer  
prednášku, byl jsme mnohem  
spěchati opět.

Byla to první dojítá prednáška,-  
o postižích amerických.

Vrátil jsme se s Harperovým  
a p. Šimánkem do Městského sálu,  
a pak domů a spát.

Odrážel jsme p. prof. Velenovskému  
exkurzi, a trávil jsme den  
s Harperovým a p. Šimánkem.  
Jeli jsme hned ráno na Karlín.  
Tady a zde si prohlédli základny  
studia, následně jsme a bálely,  
které těž popisují při návštěvě  
Hamburku, a prohlédvali  
jsme ve výrobnici  
u hradek. Po 12<sup>ti</sup> jsme se  
vazatili. Jeli jsme v 2<sup>hod.</sup>  
trídě, a nezajížděl rozdělení, při  
velkém počtu cestujících jsme  
si přeselili s p. Harperem v  
danské coupe! Když nám  
na tr. železniční zábraně  
upozornil vstal jsme a byl  
jsme jím uveden do jediného

coupe hde jistě zůstalo  
místo, a kde jíž p. Jiránek a  
Dr. Harper sdílí. Toto coupe  
bylo "obýváné" hlavně věholika  
důstojníky (oršem rukouškými) a  
mud protože při vstoupení  
jsem poníženě nepožádal za  
dovolení abych mohl najít  
místa na které jsem zaplatil,  
mud protože jsem měl  
osunutý řat a byl sponou a  
zaprášen z cesty, dovolil jí  
nejstarší z důstojníků věholik  
hmlých kopanek, z nichž  
si pamatují zvláště "pacholek"  
Stalo se to takto: Při vstoupení  
jsem oslovil Dr. Harpera a  
p. Jiránka anglicky, a teh-

jsme těž hovořili. Pánové  
mluvili německy když jsem  
vstoupil, avšak zmínila na  
cestku, neb zajisté měli za  
to že nebudeme rozumět.

Seděl jsem klidně, čekaje  
na další poznámky, avšak  
p. Jiránek vytrhl: "Kdo  
je pacholek?" atd. Tu  
mudně důstojník povstal,  
vyvolal jej ven, a vysvětlil  
mu že nelze tam mítin  
on, ale ten starší (totož já).  
Tím oršem se p. Jiránek  
ten více rozhodl, uklapl  
jím moji visithru, a neprý  
jich onduvy.

Odbyl jsem věč prouze

poznámku že i velci  
páni se někdy myslí, a  
že bude mítí opět jednu  
zajímavou kapitolu do svých  
poznámek. Páni pak seděli  
velmi zticha, a s věhým  
zajmem o vše co se dělo v městě.  
Byla to pro ně nepříjemná  
hodina.

Narvali jsme se po 1 hod.,  
a prohlédli si abejně  
Výšehrad, hřbitov, zdejší atd.  
A pak (právě) jsme zjeli  
na Hradčany kde jsme  
si prohlédli kostel (a kapli)  
sv. Václava, atd., a tisí  
Belveder. Pan firánek nejel  
na Hradčany, byl sice  
spechat domu.

Povídali jsme o Městské  
Besedě, a pak jsme sli  
do Park Terminus Hotel, už  
fir. Harbova jíž byla  
velmi uvažová.

Byli by tisí rádi viděli  
večer oživené ulice, avšak  
dejť to zpazil.

Harperovi mimo ráno  
časné vyletěli do Berlina,  
a proto jsme se s nimi  
rozhodli po velmi plném  
dnu.

Ponevadž zítra opět nastává  
exkurze, houpil jsme si  
zivobylí, a náml jich  
opatrně na cestu.

Tel jsme pozdě spati.

14 června, 1914 Vnedělí.

Vyjeli jsme z nádraží Vinohradského v ~~6~~<sup>6<sup>40</sup> rano a jeli jsme malebným údolím Sázavy do Žipnice. Tidlo toto je obklopené skalami, a mnoho lesů polářová výšiny. Vystopali jsme a Žipničku a šli podél Sázavy ke zbořenému hradu Kostelec. Sbírali jsme rostlinky podél břehu Sázavy, a blízko Kostelce jsou lesem pravěké hraby a svahy, blízko u řeky.</sup>

Hrad Kostelec byl dle všeho dosti rozsáhlý, a jen zbořené zde a vý nad řekou opustavilo.

Na hřebtu který klesá k řece na jihozápadní straně je otevřený pruh, podobný masivu pískovce.

Zde jsme sbírali rostlinky. Od tudy jsme šli lesem na Čakovice, Kamenice, blízko zámku hraběte a k U. Horskodě. U horskodě jsme sbírali, a přichali bouři. Tato horskoda klášter slouží některému hraběti, a nám bylo jen jaksi unárodně poslouženo. Po obídě (a po deštích) jsme vysli žpět k hraběciam hřbitovu. Viděli jsme velké množství květiných Lupinus v květu.

Celá tato krajina je velmi malebná, hodně vlnitá, neb i drsná, kde střídají se lesy a pole. V Popovicích jsme viděli krovila.

Dosli jsme do Stránska v dešti, a po vlaku do Prahy. Převlekli jsme se a nelze spát.

1914

TRAVEL  
DIARY

11

15 června, 1914. V pondělí.

Pracoval jsem hlavně  
v skeniku na vrbách.

Odpoledne jsem navštívil  
praktikum prof. Kelenovského,  
ve 4<sup>15</sup> hod., a byl jsem zde  
téměř do 6 hodin.

Před tím jsem šel do  
města se dat oholit, a  
nahápal jsem větší počet  
pohlednic k zachování.

Byl to jeden z těch  
méně významných dnů jehož  
jsem zapálil několik.

Vечer jsem pral a upravoval  
látku na předmíšky.

16 června, 1914. V úterý.

17 června, 1914 - Ve středu.

18 června, 1914 - Ve čtvrtek.

Dopoledne jsem pracoval v skleníku.

Dopoledne jsem jel společně s drem Jn. Babarem a p.  
Jos. Jírou, k <sup>Mailbekové</sup> ~~do Bubence~~, cihelně, kde jsme prohlíželi vrstvy diluvia.

Pan Jos. Jíra je účetní official u finančního ředitelstva v Praze, a bydlí u Dejvic, u Prahy, villa Hanžšaurka.

V Mailbekové cihelně jsem viděl:

a - soil  
b - žlutá vrstva (světle) jařková litina.

c - zrzavělá vrstva.

d - živava vrstva (see sample)  
50 až 80-

Bélavá vrstva.

e - yellow, calcareous  
shells in this - see box.

f - Rusty, - pebbles, etc.

Ve jzou tří vratnický pískovců  
a štěrku, a několik velkých  
šedivých křemenitých (granátových)  
valounů.

Vratovy tyto nejsou loess,  
ale jsou částí terasů  
podél říčního údolí.

Šli jsme k p. Jírové, a  
prohlédli si jeho archeologické  
museum. Má neobyčejnou  
sbírku starozitnosti, též výrobky  
českých. Sestavuje je dle věku,  
a zdá se velmi jasné pochopovat  
rozdíly v keramice. Dle jeho  
důkladných je nynější obyvatelstvo  
(slovanské) opevněné se starou  
keramikou. Jeden ovšem nalezený  
které nasvědčuje že jindy mnohy

němili vpády, aueb na čas  
vládly, avšak vedle nich iždy  
jsou zbytky slovanské.

Sbírka je velmi bohatá, a  
střepy jsou doreduce sloupeny  
a doplněny, - což prý klavoně  
dělá pí. Jírová.

To velmi podrobné rozdělení  
vrstev v cihelně Meilbehové  
se nyně zdeá překnane.

Od p. Jíry jsme šli do Brusky,  
a od tu po žáru do Prahy.

Navrátil jsem se až k 5. týdnu.  
~~Nejdříve~~ večeru.

Na <sup>státním</sup> nádraží byla ubohá chludá  
Rumunka oholodne okradna o 16 k.  
Přidal jsem ji 1 k., - jsem tří.

Večer jsem pracoval doma na  
přednášce.

19 červ., 1914. v pátek

17

20 červ., 1914 v sobotu.

V  $\frac{1}{2}$  8<sup>me</sup> jsem se sestal s p. Halaburtem  
a jeho družinou u  
brány. Pan <sup>Bedřich</sup> Halaburt je  
c. k. inspektorem smichovského  
školního obvodu. Byl s ním  
školní rada K. Federabend, c. k.  
professr výstavu městelů, a  
p. Karel Krichovce, c. l. čirčany  
výstav městelů v Praze, a s.

30 kandidátů městeloví - mladíci.

Tu jsme nejprve pěšky na  
generálku kde je "jubilejní  
škola", - nová. Je to velká  
budova, a připojena je část  
v které bydlí řídící městel.

Json dve školní světnice, avšak  
my nám se nám jistě pouze o jedné.

Obyčejně má městel as 40 dětí,

zde však 60. Mimo  
řádné školy je tedy řídce  
(expositura) v zvláštních  
případech, a na tu platí  
několik osad, kdežto na obecnou  
školu platí pouze obec.

Míček, dospívající ženský plst,  
ve významných  
ostatních vydružuje obec, nebo k ní obec.

Míček zde vyučuje 3 ročníky.

Dnes měl 28 chlapců a 20 děvčat.

Vyslechl jsem práci.

Nejprve celič jednotlivě a  
pak společně z tabule. Pak  
vedl výstav s nimi rozprávku  
o kožicce.

Zde je 1<sup>m</sup> třídy ve dvou odděleních.  
Děti si dobře hleděly práce  
navydrží tomu že zde bylo 35

dospělých návštěvníků ve většině  
nejdom. Mladci stálí výslu.

Ve čtvrtek a pátek odpoledne  
je prázdroj, a někde i v čtvrtet.  
Farář navštěvuje školu a  
dostane za cestu plát.

Vyučuje náboženství každý  
tyden 2 hodiny, - dvakrát.

Kde je farář starý, nebo  
jinak nemůže, dovolí se p.  
míčeli učit náboženství, a  
za to dostane zvláštní plát.  
Každý je musej se hledat  
k nejabsolutněm zákonem ustanoveném  
náboženství.

Zde pracují dva oddělení  
v jedné místnosti. 1<sup>m</sup> oddělení  
sedává z 1<sup>ho</sup> ročníku, a 2<sup>lé</sup>

z 2<sup>ho</sup> a 3<sup>ho</sup>. Mají zde mnoho ženě řečených jen to většinou děti čebulku z cibulek, a stěnuji se často.

Jedno oddělení píše zatím co druhé pracuje "primo".

Můj je značek velké písmeno, -  
kde se mi užívají.

V seznamu píší místo "Generálka".  
Základ se dává vysvědčení  
z následujícíci:

Mravy

Pilnost

Prospech

Úprava písacích práci.

Mají 5 stupňů: 1<sup>st</sup> nejlepší,  
2<sup>st</sup> dobrý, 3<sup>st</sup> základní, 4<sup>st</sup> a 5<sup>st</sup> spalné.

Školní zápisky jen dost uplně.

Děti se všoví píjmenem,  
kromě kde je jich více stejněho  
jména. I učitelské dítě a tak všoví,  
když je ve škole.

Učitel i děti mluví zpívavě.

Když jsme vstoupili vstali  
děti a řekli "Podchlápen lid'  
pan Ježíš Kristus".

Když děti jdu k tabuli  
pohybují se nejprve p. učiteli,  
a pak nám.

Učitel podá sládku, děti  
vyzdříhounou ruce, a jednoho z  
těch vysolá.

Tato škola patří do Smichovského  
obřezu, - největší obřez v Čechách.

Svétrice školní jsem zde čisté  
a uklidně.

Lavice jen "beach desks", když

pro čtyři osoby.  
Při odchodu vslali děti a  
ženky (zpívavé): "s Pánem  
Bohem".

Zádušky pro doly a dívky  
jménem oddělení.

Po té p. inspektor povolal  
kandidáty i p. učitele do  
velkého sálu na konferenci  
a posuzoval maci. Václav  
vyslechl posouzení své hráče

p. inspektor upozornil p. učitele  
že někdo trošku nesečné na  
děti miloví, - sondí že žena  
se této chybě více vzhne.

Těž se velikým hlasem vzdílel  
a způsob podupávání když  
chtěl zjednat rozvernost.

Během se odklidil na krátko  
z rukou, atd.

Poté jsme šli do Nebušic  
kde je čtyřtřídní škola s  
310 žáky.

V první třídě neč. 1. svobody,  
řídící místek. Ma 18 hochů  
a 19 dívek, každý s knězem  
na jedné straně nárožnice.

Tří sedí u jedné lavičky.

V knize jeho je naznačeno  
následující "více než méně":

Jarní květiny. Třesík  
Vlastovka Zahradní jaro.

Včela, vosy. Zelenina.

Choust. Pole

Motýli. Senovací.

Kohout a lejsek, atd.

Jak se zde pokloní něčeli.  
Jen zde vzdávání. Čili týž,  
ale ovesně pravé. Ukažuji  
si příklad při čtení.

Osnova = program.

V II třídě je 19 chlapců  
a 27 dívčat. Jmou rozděleny  
na stranach. Počítali:

"V ve dvaceti osmi jest obsaženo  
čtyři krát". V této třídě je  
2<sup>st</sup> a 3<sup>rd</sup> ročník.

Týž měli násobilku, multiplication  
table. "Měření" = division.

" $\frac{1}{7}$  of 56 je 8."

V III. třídě je 40 knohů  
a 29 dívčat. Zjednali:

Cechy lidové  
Kac Domov myj."

Měli na tabuli dvě věty a  
tyto vykládali gramaticky.  
Co je věta? Co slova "mohutný" dělají?

Týž zde zpívají bušení věty,  
Chvali se dobré nauzdy  
návštěv. Kledeli si klobáce,  
Byde se nás.

Mluvnicí a prostopis,

Věcné něčení,

Pravní

Počty

Přírodopis

Přírodoopis (physical, general)  
zeměpis

Dějepis - Jan Hus, Jan Žižka z Trocnova,  
Kreslení

Zpěv

Přírodopis.  
Rozebírali světlo. Zdilo se

mne to přilší mechanické,  
a málo věcné.

Přivlastek = predicate.

V IV třídě bylo 22 hochů  
a 27 dived. Mnoho nepřítomno-  
osti že je schola.

Mili. hřivodopis) - otázky  
a odpovědi. Dobrá rozprávka  
ale málo věcné práce.

Třídy v této škole jsou rozděleny:  
I třída - první ročník.

II " - 2 leta

III " 2 "

IV " 3 "

celkem 8 let.

Z 3<sup>ti</sup> tří tříd málo body, ale  
více z prvního oddělení  
4<sup>te</sup> může do gymnasia neb-

na reálku - méně potřeba  
dolovat uži 8 roků. Může  
Též do mestanské školy, kde  
se něj nemůže, atd., - aborci.  
Musí složit zkoušky, které  
kde do mestanské školy jde  
se známkami (rub 2). Kde  
nijí nežli 2, složí všechno  
předměty zkoušky.

Měl jsem pravou ráborku  
v ruce, 3 rub 4 články  
tenkého prutu na borovém.

Též pracuje s粘土 (clay  
modeling).

Paní řídící mne dala  
kytici růží. Je dle  
všech známek dobrá politikyně  
a vladue v domácnosti.

Pak jsme šli do Přední Kopaniny, kde jsme v hostinci poobědvali, - včesávali nás. Po obědě nám mladí páni ve zpívání sládečké písničky.

Pak jsme navštívili starý kostelik sv. Marie Magdaleny. Hlavní část je z doby pohanské. Malíři při rekonstrukci hod starou oltářní (neb olizářskou), stará křtitelnice kamenná, popsaná Kyrikem, je prý až 900 let.

Je zde týž starý tzv.  
To je modelní škola, - velmi dobrý učitel. Všechni ale zpívají ve škole!

Škola je 2. třídu, ale obě jsou v jedné škole a vyučovává se střídají. Co jeden vyučovali vnitř, věšali jíž druzí, s výčtem, venku. To je jen letos, - bude nová část řady vyzávěna.

Od 8 do 10 první třída  
a od 10 do 12 druhá. Pak od  
1 do  $2\frac{1}{2}$  odp. zas první, a od  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  - 4 zas druhá.

První třída vyučovala, že  
zde 39 žáčků, ale 43  
zapsáno. In to má řidičí  
učitel. Jsem dva oddíly, první  
z prvního vyučení a 2. z  
druhého a třetího.

Zahají příci modlitbou a

pohledu všem. Když  
vstoupili my již byli na  
místě), pohloubit se a řekli:  
"Pochvalen bude pohled k Kristu".  
Měli počty. Pan Anton  
Beneš, rádce městel, jíž  
17 let učil.

Zpívali dětské písně.  
Počty provádějí souborné  
zprávy, důkladně a fisi-  
je.

Pak měli melouny a  
pravidla pravopisu.

Děti, když si k tabuli,  
se vždy pohloubit rámu,  
ne ale městeli.

Máte všechno tito včelaři vedeli  
že bude inspekce.

### Odpoledne práce.

I třída		II třída	
1-Počty	Opisování Vecné níčení	Počty	Mlunice Příroda Hodiny a a
Počty Mluv. aprav.	Louka Senová	Počty Mlunice nejdle,	

Poštovní práce je první,-  
ostatní napříma.

Mají zde též řečenou školní  
zahrádku.

P. rádce městel žije ve  
škole, a má male hospodařství.  
Slepice, kozy, atd.

Přijed pro nás bočí pravaru  
dvoru, a h. Malabur a jí  
jáme jeli do Melnic, kde

21. červ., 1914 - v neděli.

přesel i p. správce,  
že to cílý  
mladý muž, zda se velmi  
prostodilý. Celač poutaté  
vládní cíhelné na Jevíčku,  
ale - blízký slavík.

Zavazl nás do Prahy, uvolně  
lásky, a Stromovka.

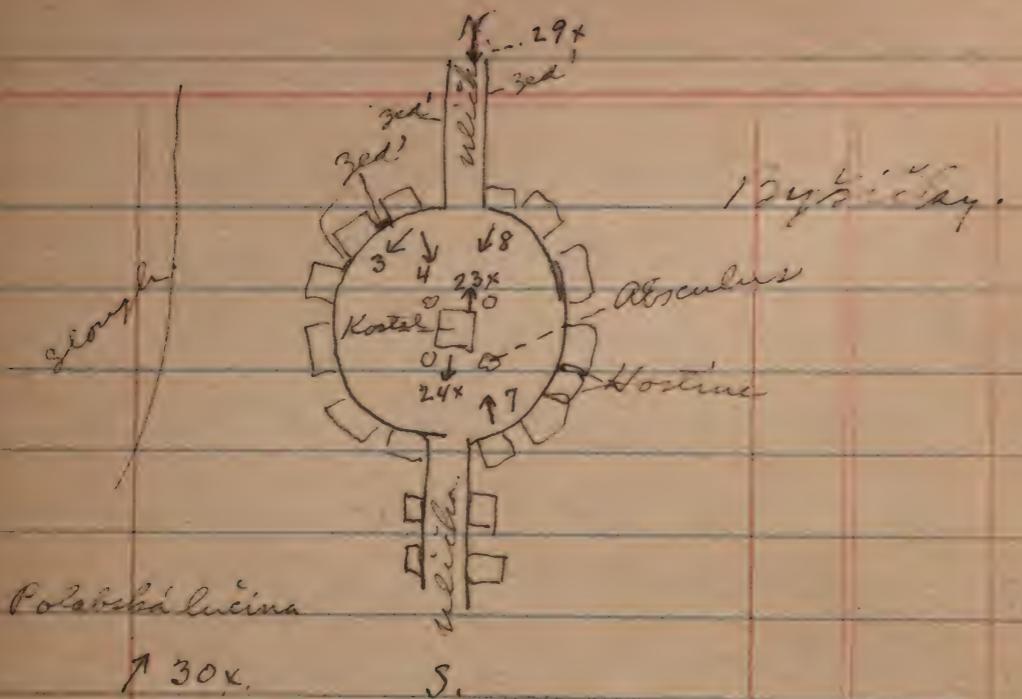
Dnes jsem domu v  $\frac{1}{2} 5^{\text{te}}$  a  
v příložku jsem byl již v geografickém  
institutu, kde jsem přednášel  
průročně geologickém klubu a  
o americkém  
pliocénu.

Vrijeli jmena ze svého výpravního  
máraží na exkurzi do Polabí,  
do Čelakovic. Prof. a pí  
Dominová, dr. Kavina, a společnost  
na fotografii jmenována.

Těží jmena k Labe, převzali  
se, a pak fotobrom mizí  
do vsi Byšičky. Na cestě  
zhlášli jmena Blatné, rokle, vodní,  
a už všechny.

Byšičky jsem velmi stárn  
vsi, snad až z dob Johanskych,  
a je stavena okolo "husího  
náměstí", s chaloupkami  
obolo, a s hostel Čech u protres.

Vzal jsem zde větší počet  
fotografií, a příkladem  
hrubý plán vesnice:



Z Bydžicí jsme šli podél  
Labe k Žiži Chalupky. Ale  
jsme se dali převézt přes Labe,  
a pak jsme šli <sup>lunety</sup> přes kopce u  
Semice, kde je bohatá flora  
stepní na jižní straně, a od které  
je krásný výhledka po řece  
a do Semického údolí, a vystupující  
Lomolemi.

Cah jone iki do Pōrīcān,

Byl jsem zde. Odvud do Českého Brodu, a po železniční do Prahy, na Nátin nádraží. Poněvadž bylo již pozdě, když jsem přišel do Národního Domu na Vinohradech, kde byl pořádán večírek botanickou společností na rozhovorov.

Prof. Domiu přednadal, a oba  
jsme byli v starých mundurech  
z pole! Věčíkeli jsme, a po  
věčíku prof. Domiu vznášel  
více věčíku, a sdělil nám že  
jsme zvoleni prvním čestným členem  
botanické společnosti. Po velmi  
křátkém proslovu, jsem pak  
přednášel o poměrech mezi  
Čechy americkými.

22 června, 1914, v pondělí.

Dopoledne jsem pracoval v sbírce. Odpoledne jsem ve 4.<sup>20</sup> navštívil prahlíkum prof. Velenovského, kde jsem hravě s přednášce o oekologii Myxomycetů pro Mykologickou školenost v 6 hodin učil. Po přednášce jsem se s drem. Dominem, a pí. Dominou, do Obecního domu u Pražné Brány, kde jsem poseděl s prof. Vejdovským, Čadou (filoz.) drem a pí. Dominou, prof. a pí Daněšovou.

A s půl noče jsem se rozhodl, a řel jsem na odpočinek.

23 června, 1914, v úterý

Ráno jsem pracoval doma na včerní přednášce. Pak jsem šel do sklenářství, a pracoval s vrbami.

V 5 hodin jsem měl rozhram a posadu s drem, Domincem. K 6<sup>é</sup> jsme pak šli do Národního Domu na Vinohradech, kde jsem přednášel před úterním klubem.

24 června, 1914, ve středu.

Dopoledne jsem pracoval v sklenářství, vlastně jsem ruce.  
K<sup>(po)</sup> deváté jsem vyjel do Stromovky bude mi již očekával prof. Počta, který zařídil výpravu s p. Drem. Heldrichem, vrahům ředitelům chorobnice vládních v Bohnicích, když jsem šli ze Stromovky pesky.

Hrozila bouře, a proto jsme prohlíželi nástav, tedy i dvě rohy starý, a velmi moderně zařízený. Po znamenitém obědu jsme vyjeli s bočírem z nástav, který je hotovým mestechem, na jehož opele jsem na výšku - klavír, který se zdejší komalu k výšku kopcem trojicí s Bilou Horou a

bulížníky

Kozímu Hřebetu vysí pláštěm  
jí vodou, na níž to co se  
prostupuje zatéká. Víc v této  
výšině zde vyskytuje <sup>na zadní, ne vlevo, když hledáte</sup> vodou. Jeli jsem do <sup>na zadní, ne vlevo, když hledáte</sup> pískovny a u  
took photo. There are two distinct  
strata here, with a clayey band  
above & gravel & sand below, a  
row of small boulders marking line  
of division. Photo 1.

Jak jsem jeli k 2<sup>mu</sup> pískovnu,  
ale na opačné straně, a zde je as to same.  
V horizontálně vystří vzdále je více větších  
valounů.

Pak jsem jeli v pravé (západní?) a  
první pískovna na severní straně  
ukazuje vodou bulížníkových valounů  
(mursick), a vystupuje k levé straně.  
Photo 2.-

zde se že směrem od kterého dle  
vodou přichází proud. Vzdory tyto  
(hmibře) byly nepochybne uloveny  
silnými proudy. Horizontálně vystří  
jsou více limité, avšak Coess  
to nemá. Červený písek tvorí dolní vrstvu.  
Na zadní je zde množství valounů  
(poměrně malých) žlutohnědých (modravě  
černého) bulížníků, jaký se  
zde i ve skalách u Kozího  
Hřebetu, atd., objevuje.

Na protější straně (severní) silnice je  
velká pískovna, kde se vlny  
ukazují písek zkrácené (cross-  
bedding). Dolní část je spíše  
pák přijde hrubší vrstva štěrková,  
s větším valouny v horní části (hlavně  
bulížník písek), a pak hlinité vrstva.  
Stálý dešt' překazil další práci, a vzdal jsem se  
do Přerovské, a po kávě do Prahy. Večer v 6<sup>hod.</sup> od. jsem  
měl rádion říčního, a v 8 hodin českého Metropolu

25 června, 1914, ve čtvrtek

Ráno jsem šel na Smichov,  
dle úmluvy s p. Halaburtem,  
navštivit 1<sup>u</sup> Obecnou školu dívčí  
na Smichově.

Škola je 1-6 třídí, a jen pro  
dívčata. Vede je řada <sup>5 třídí</sup> pro holky.  
Škola dívčí je v staré síňkárně,  
a také se tam obecne škola má.  
Navštívili jsme všechny třídy,  
počínaje od nejnižší.

I Třída. Počty. Podařily a týž  
kdo ji zodpoví, když pak volá.

Odpověď jsem říky o plných růžách,  
jedna malicha která řekla že  $5 \times 2 = 6$   
byla mneška počítat na písací.

Učitelka dobrá. Zpívá hovězdu, ale  
malo. Ma 59 žákyní.

II Třída. Milonice. Rozehvíaly věty.

Dávají slásky a velen hov. Co  
podniť, atd. 32

Těž se zde všechno užívá hodinového  
jmena. Gabčíček (y) se psí,  
mluvnice a knižopis.

V obojetných souhlasích mají  
vzájemnou slost pro tvrdé y, a  
oslabení jsem mělko. Z vloženým  
III Třida. (vlastně III třida rok)

Počty. užívá řídy "polovina".  
Starší mládka. Division.

Těž III rok. Počty - 32.

III. Pan ředitel. Dal zazpívat  
rekonskru hymnu. Je příjemný  
a učitý ve svém způsobu. Je již  
starý pan.

Pak pěkně zazpívaly lidovou, prostou  
písni. Těž chorál "sv. Václav".

Ridi zpěv dobré, a je vidět že na tom si dělá ležet. Má 52 žáček.  
Má přes nimi, - napřed nad tabuli,  
ukázky můj a vah co další příklad.  
Dal jsem příručku představce houšky.

#### IV. Žiada. Od 10-11 let.

Dělají se přestávky 5 min. mezi hodinami, a jedna, delší, 15 min.

Zde byl přírodník. Žáby 52.

Cíperné skupení. Můstek malý.  
Rozložitaly dub: kůra, měla být  
rostl., ale. Rozprávka o dubu, -  
povídka o čertu který mil dřítak  
dubáka až listí z dubu opadá. Dub  
je ale podřízen, a čert se tak rozlilie  
že trhal listí, a tím je listí řezané.

Plody jsou užívání co krmivo pro vepře  
Bazgurské vepře, pěstované v lese toho

jmena, jen kromě klavíru žádaly  
zpívání písni a čili. Mám již  
zpívají, a pekleně člov. s výrazem.

Conversation is a strong feature  
of all the work. Hororili těž o  
člově. Během rozhovoru deží  
obě ruce přes sebe na kraj  
stolku (desk).

#### IV. Sonicasná.

Zde je malinka zpěvu.  
Zpívají ve domě klasech, ve dvorech  
skupenich. Můstek je dobrá  
čedulečka. Pak zpívaly ve třech  
klasech. Těž jednoduše slovenština.  
Můstek je dospělá, dobrá.

#### V. Žiada.

Zde je 56 žáků. Mají poměrně  
černé tabule (jako v geologickém ústavu).

Miláčka drahá, dobrá.

Měla pískotopou. Plody malé,

Kultivace, výživě - opojila baktériemi a výživu jíhoz rostliny podrobily  
mnohem lepším a silnějším!

Těž květeniny. Vysvětlila části  
květu. Těž části květu.

V hřebenaté kohoutce (těž druhý  
druh) v tomto přechodu opakuje se  
jeho průče dnu.

Iroinky opouští. Většinou si hledí  
práce a nás si nevšívají.  
Ane rodice nemohou navštívit  
sobě během vyučování.

Ridici načel přibližně často vyučoval  
práci, - vstál do říčí, atd.

V třídě. - Slezka Konopáčková.

19 žáků. Měla z počátku 34,

avšak jí domluve dorabovaly 17 žáků  
roku předtahu. Je to škola  
zvolávaná, - pro slabší žáky.

Zeměpis. Dívčata ukázaly  
nízké země Evropy na mapě,  
a těž jejich hlavní města.

Když dívčata slyšely mapu  
pobaltských se vámí Jom/Ja/Prokter  
Miláčka je moře, ale dobré moře.  
Toho jest první její rok.

Mluvila o slovanských genitivu, a  
nazvala ostatní Slovany "bratry".

Pak jim vysvětlovala o těchto  
vízodech, a pak se vyslovila.

V celé škole je 545 katolíků  
12 evangelíků,

Jom moci vzdát město v řekách církev  
Zde jsme se všichni všechno díváme

Školu. Slavné jsme se všechny pohledy pohrom

Botanickou zahradou, kabinety,  
dosti bohaté, kafli, a televicem.

Jsem zde třídy ~~#~~ 6, 7 a 8.

V oboru shde je 5 tříd, jen  
alium Komopáškova a  
výjimečně 6. třida pao neschůdčitelná.

Odpoledne, po obědě, jsem se připravoval  
klavír na večerní přednášku.

V 6 hodin jsem přednášel

Přednáška byla osvětlená, a jednalo  
klavír o lochu, jeho uložení, a  
jeho vztah na rukou člověka.

Rozhrál jsem klavír případ  
"Loring Man" a "Nebraska Loes Man".

V 7.48 pale jsem jel s prof.  
Vilémovským na Vinohrady, na  
pozvání, a následně jsem se

scházíce jejíž měl už  
obligátní řízení do stanu.

26<sup>th</sup> června, 1914. v pátek.

Dopoledne jsem navštívil prof. Drtina, v jeho bytě, Smíchov 786. Pohovořil jsem s ním po delší dobu o žádoucnosti zavedení blížních stylů s Českým americkým. Budeme hledat získat jeho a nebo prof. Masnýho na Štědráku. Hovořil jsem o vyučování anglického město německých weřivek. Sanktovský. Pošle pedagogicky časopis semináři.

Prof. Drtina je velmi rozvírající, pozitivní a schopný muž.

Odpoledne jsem vyzval disponenty a řel jsem do bytu prof. Návra. Zde jsme vybrali co nášel, a velmi milé jsem se s prof. a s. p. Němcovým pobavil. Moji

27. června, 1914 v úterý.

na smíchovské straně pěkné místo, se zahradou.

Pak jsem se navrátil a připravil vči k posledním mé říkám přednášce, o 6<sup>te</sup> včer.

Tato jednala o Coen, a jeho vztahu k otázkám fyto-geografickým o něž jsem mluvil. Po přednášce jsem jel s automobilu s

p. a dcerou, k prof. Masarykovi, kde jsem strávil nějakou včer. Večeru jsem zde byl. Paní Masaryková, dcera americká, mluví pěkně česky, a syn i dceru též.

Též prof. Masarykovi u zahrádky užívání anglicky mluví němci vespří. Vrátil jsem se domů po 11<sup>6</sup>.

Velmi bohatý den.

Pracoval jsem v Univerzitě doma, a občas jsem doma.

Odpoledne jsem cestil do Prahy, ale Baťky jsem v obrobce odpoledne pavenu, - a v neděli, a včerejší pondělí též mluvila i včera večer (velk je v ponděli mál!) - tím se mi je cesta do Liberce a Srbska zdála.

Odpoledne jsem strávil na postele (a celvím oddělení posty) a dvě hodiny propláváním po hukatku. Zádušní mne nevá, a posílali mne od jednoho následujícího k druhém, - a opět zpět! Jeden celvím následující konec se dovedlo zvolna jen se prohlížet plaché obaly (jako na velké psam), nevále-

28 června, 1914, neděle.

mezi nimi mý balicíh  
obrázků cí Bukátku!  
Prošel jsem celým oddělením  
a tam seděl dva řady žádoucí  
z nějž většina celková.  
Po večerji jsem šel domů.

Byl jsem třikrát odpoledne  
clušíč v muzeu s Dr. Dif.  
Mayerem.

Před večerji jsem dal své  
polodenní přednášku v Praze,  
před sborem "Pražský každoroční  
spolek náčelníků stol. městských dílů",  
z nějž byla zřízená kláreň Pačákem.  
Navštěva byla slabá, neboť jen jíž  
beneš rovněž, ale zájem byl dostatečný.  
Po té jsem šel k večeři, a  
poté domů, po procházce na  
Smíchov.

Mněl jsem O školstvích pomeranč ve Spoj. Státe,  
a oznamoval "O pomeranč církve v Spoj. Státe  
školství o tomto".

Ráno jsem šel na Hradčany,  
a fotografoval jsem. Pak jsem  
pracoval ve skleníku, a přivedl  
jsem příči s vrbami ke  
bance.

Včera jsem psal, a týž  
dne pracoval diapozity pro  
Dr. Danesi.

Psal jsem na pozvánku o  
poměrně vysokoscholských v  
Americi, a ve srody v  
jabloni jsem velmi rád  
slovo profesori v Palácí  
Hotel.

Napravit jsem měl včera  
na cestu, psal jsem, a  
vícekrát koupal parády na  
cestu do Vídni a tehdy

29 červ., 1914 v pondělí

30<sup>th</sup> červ., 1914 v úterý

Ráno jsem vše vyzal na bon  
na cestu, a řekl jsem na  
banku pro peníze. Pak jsem  
chránilu ministerství Konsulát  
americký, a poslal jsem telegram  
prof. Kosaninovi a Berté.

Nechal jsem zavazadla u

Zlaté Hory prošel jsem se  
(and went up of Zlaté Hory, men for the return at noon!  
with car, etc.)  
na smícharské nádraží a

v 1:36 odjížděl jsem výpravou do Vídne.  
Po výjezdu z Prahy je krajinu plnou  
vlnitě, obilí je hnědé, žito zelené.  
U každé domácky je strážník s  
propoříčkou ("at attention")

He stands with his red flag. A number  
of officers, riding 2<sup>nd</sup> class, sent  
their soldier-valets into the 3<sup>rd</sup> class  
coach with all their baggage, and

They filled everything. Neely lot!

At Ricany I saw a woman  
bearing coal in a cart.

The country around Ricany is  
more rolling.

Před Senohradbou se krajina stává  
pravděpodobně maleduží, a levná.  
To je tahle výšina když když jde  
šanci, - v levo. Překvapil  
jme se zde v České Píseli.

For some distance beyond Ricany,  
to Benákov, - the country is rougher,  
and then more rolling to Benákov.

Konopiste is to the right in  
woods on hill. It is the first stop.

A woman sold water at the station  
in glasses.

To the left beyond Benákov is a long  
line of timbered hills. To right cultivated  
rolling land.

The "silnice" are everywhere bordered  
with white stone-posts where there  
is an embankment. We are  
running parallel to a more or less  
timbered ridge to left.

We stopped at Police. There is  
much trapmaking along the line.  
We passed Křimice - kolo, a large  
village. The line of timbered hills  
to left continues, and soon  
appear on the right. Much timber here.  
Beyond the next village the country is more open,  
especially to right. We passed around a great  
curve, & far to right a range of timbered hills  
appears, - almost mountains. Another village,  
then a long stretch of rolling country with fields  
and groves.

A woman at Police passed water, all from <sup>of 3000</sup> ~~from~~ <sup>old</sup> ~~new~~  
The town is large & has a nice lake. A  
fine place. Beyond, along the river there

is much timber. Just beyond Planora we passed through a fine forest.

Sobeslav is also a larger place, - with a tower. Veseli-Hegymost is also quite a place. The country is all rolling; then more gently, with many groves and belts. We passed between two large fishponds and stopped at Trebon. The country is gently rolling or quite flat. Much timber. At Chlumec there is a fort opposite the depot.

Beyond this are flat woods, mostly Scotch Pine. The soil is sandy and fine ground. There is much new timber set out. At Bučetice there is no timber(wood).

Southwest of the boundary Bohemian mountains begin to appear. Many folalors are caused in this part, and some rye. There is much cultivated timber, a sign that the soil is poor! In Cunov (Gmünd) only German inscriptions appear.

Reached Vienna at 7:45 a.m. (In Jos. depot) and met Bertha and Paul. We took car at once for their room.

January, 1914 we stieden.

Aprášil jsem pěšky moe u Berly a Pavla, v c. 18, Lazaretgasse Dov 17, I stak. Wien IX.

Ráno jsem vystí na Ringstrasse, a pak jsem následi okružně cestu po Vídni. Jeli jsem obolo domu v němž Beethoven ženil; Amersberg palace; Národní Hist. Museum; with park & opposite is the Royal Stables, a large building, Videlic jsem mnoho českých obchodnických jmen, správce napsaných.

Videlic jsem velký trh; palác Schwarzenberský; mestský park; dům parlamentu; and opposite to it a part of the Royal Palace garden; sochy Goethe

a Schillera; Belvedere, Ferdinandův palác; a muzeum jiné.

Celkem dělá Vídeň dojem novověkého města, ne příliš císařského. Zastavil jsem se v reatu.

Na opačné straně jsme viděli Schubertovo rodiště, na věnčící desce s bar. reliéfem.

(Viz křížený program jízdy.)

Vrátili jsme se k obědu, a odpoledne jsme jeli (s Bertram) do Schönbrunnské císařské zahrady, viděli jsme uměle vyzávané (z jedné strany roně ) tak že tvorí stěny; mramorové sochy maloupsané v Itálii v rakousko-italské válce; palác císaře; vekom zoologickou zahradu,

s americkým turem, zelen, evropským turem, a možitví jiné zvíře, statuaria, itd.

Veltui krásná zahrada, palác vrak nedělá tak mohutný dojem jako Bradecany. Přední je palác římský náročný, a palác budova tamu nemá tak impozantní.

Návštěvi jsme se k večerii, a večer nás návštěvili p. a p. Watzl. On byl v Americe, a jeho manželka byla v knihovničce Bertram.

Je daňanka, a bude ji těžko přesvědčit o životu v zemi kde žena málo platí. Možno že návratí do Ameriky, a bude to pro ní štěstí.

Šli jsme trochu pozdě spát.

2. čc., 1914 - ve čtvrtek.

Ráno jsem se připravil na cestu do Budapešti, a vzejel jsem v 9<sup>10</sup> hodin do hotelu.

V koupě v kterém jsem byl užívan, dle věchiho kles, ač měl židovský ráz, a dáma se opletla a dala kon.

Mluvili Maďarsky, - první zpráva, kterou jsem hdy slyšel, - a bylo mi nápadné že mluví z přední časti světa, a že tenkrát vplně schází hrdelní goulash. Dáma byla Rumunka, a mluvila tří řečnicí a anglicky.

Z Vidně do Bruck-Királyhida se táhne irodna planina, - a jihozápadně ji vidět v dálce horu, a ještě dál k severovýchodu.

Od Bruck-Királyhida táhne

široké nádoly, velmi irodne, s kopci severovýchodně, a planinou jižně. Krajina je celkem stejná až po Komarov, kde jsem viděli Dunaj, který se zdá, v konci k slavnostnímu velkému řekám, dosti malým.

Mezi klesy je mnoho snědých, s černými oči a černým vlasem.

Oni říkají "Ongáry" (vysloví se "Ongář"), jeli jme blíže křídových (ne pohled) skal když jsem opustil Dunaj. Vypadá to jako by zde měli "stone-crusher", aneb tvárník na cement.

Praví nežli k tomuto místu přijedou, jedeme oholo vesnice pozůstávající z lidových chalup.

Dle věho bydlí zde dělníci,  
článků jen zbludování z holi,  
kousků prken, slámy, atd.

Zde vjedeme do drsné krajiny,  
okrajké z části lesem.

Hibety, a vrchole kopce, často  
zde patřadají strany, a jen  
dolní stráně jsou příkryty.

V celé této krajine, je mnoho  
šínic a orva, avšak kukurice  
je velmi málo. Těž dosti brambor.

Kopce zdají se láhvovitě hlavně  
podél Dunaje a přítoků.

Jeli jsme obolo vesnice v  
 které jsou dřevová střechy.

Přijel jsem do Budapešti  
ve 1:40 hod. odkočku, a  
kned jsem jel k dru. von Degenovi,

v naději že od něho dostanu  
radu na cestu do Belgradu.

Nebyl žád doma, a rozhodl  
jsem se že zůstanu, a navštívil  
jsem jej později (ve 4 hod.) a  
poletěl u něho do 7 hodin.

Jest nyní velmi příjemný a  
polovotínový. Výdy vysloví "Sláv"  
"Slez",

Chce semena zvláště z plevelu  
z pšenice, ječmeň a alfalfa.

Vysíla sice trávy uherské,  
*Gramina Hungaria*, - po 10 K.

Má již 7, a mym' 8<sup>muž</sup>.

Zaopatří jednu sbírku za semena  
plevelu. Přije si těž *Cyperaceae*  
a *Gramineae* z Ameriky. Vymění  
jine uherské rostliny.

Put up at hotel: "József Főheresz  
Szálládo" - (a Kavehaz = café)  
Arranged to go out with Dr. Dr. Denev next day.

3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1914, - palek.

Spent the day in the field with Dr. von Degen. We first went to Soraksár (Sorokšar), and walked to the Danube, and then had boat take us over to the Island of Csepel. This is an imperial game preserve, but Dr. von Degen has a permit to use it.

It is a "sand-pista", very similar to the larger and more distant sand-pista at Nagy Nyr ("Nádži Nýr"), but it has had some Scotch pine set out on it, and this of course changes it.

Dr. von Degen wants seeds of Helianthus and Cuscuta.

When we came to the Danube we found a heavy growth of tall coarse plants along the sandy slope up from river to bank, & Dr. von Degen said this kind of formation is what the Russian botanists call "burian". Among the plants in this we noticed:

<i>Artemisia</i>	<i>Lathyrus vulgare</i>
<i>Plantago</i>	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>
<i>Arctium</i>	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>
<i>Convolvulus</i>	Found small here.
<i>Oryzopsis</i>	
<i>Verbascum austriacum</i>	
<i>Oenothera biennis</i> (idea)	

We walked over (across bridge) to first island, and here saw many hydrophytes & some sand plants.

On the first island we found:

*Lemna polyrhiza*  
*Sagittaria hydrodorus*  
*Typha angustifolia*  
*Riccia gluitans*  
*Potamogeton perfoliatus*  
*Poa palustris*  
*Fimbria arundinacea*  
*Scirpus radicans*  
*Bulbostylis umbellata*  
*Glycera aquatica*  
*Spiraea ulmaria* (large)  
*Cornus sanguinea*  
*Lycopus europaeus*  
~~Vallisneria officinalis~~  
*Alisma plantago*  
*Mycrothamnus spinosus*  
*Elodea peltata*

*Lysimachia salicaria*  
*Galium mollugo*  
*Sium californicum*  
*Phragmites communis*  
~~Equisetum pratense~~  
*Hydrocharis morsus* (infl.)  
*Sium angustifolium*  
*Eleocharis palustris*  
*Rumex hydropiper*  
*Scirpus lacustris*  
*Potamogeton pusillus*  
~~" pectinatus~~  
*Solanum dulcamara* (in water!)  
*Stachys palustris*

These were all in water, or in  
very wet places.

In addition to these other plants  
were noticed, but not systematically,

On Csepel Island we observed plants more closely, and Dr. von Degen identified them as we proceeded.

We first entered a somewhat wooded border, and then examined the plants in open places. The following were noted, and I collected those marked x:

- ✓ x *Alyssum tortuosum* (yellow) \*
- ✓ x *Festuca vaginata*
- ✓ x *Linum pannonicum*
- ✓ x *Cytisus anatinus*
- ✓ x *Tragopogon floccosum*
- ✓ *Gyrophila paniculata*
- ✓ x *Crepis rhoeadifolia* M. B.
- ✓ x *Cynaria angustifolia*
- ✓ x *Secale*
- ✓ x *Koeleria glauca*
- ✓ x *Melica transylvanica*

- ✓ x *Bromus*
- ✓ x *Linum austriaca*
- ✓ *Puccinellia arenaria*
- ✓ x *Sedum acre*
- ✓ x *Euphorbia gerardiana* Jacq.
- ✓ x *Alsinia verma*
- ✓ *Scabiosa ochroleuca*
- ✓ *Gyrophila lappula*
- ✓ x *Veronica angustifolia*
- ✓ x *Diplotaxis*
- ✓ x *Phleum Bohemicum*
- ✓ x *Verbascum lichenitis*

Here on some of the dunes (or knolls) appear certain mountain forms, - in sand:

*Polygonatum californicum*

*Puccinellia arenaria* (red)

*Polygonatum officinalis*

- ✓ *Melandrium album*  
 ✓ *Clematis erectum* ~~stems~~  
 also noticed trees, on sand:  
 ✓ *Populus alba* (native)  
 ✓ *Ailanthus* { Cultivated  
     *Robinia pseudoacacia*. }  
 (along river also *Populus nigra*)  
 ✓ *Crataegus monogyna*  
 Following are additional sand species:  
 ✓ *Carex nitida* (a sand binder)  
 ✓ *Calanagrostis* ~~erecta~~  
     *Achillea ochroleuca*  
     *Stipa graffiana*  
 ✓ *Cynoglossum officinale*  
 ✓ *Hypoxystis paniculatus*  
 ✓ *Silene conica* L.  
 ✓ *Bromus squarrosus*

- ✗ *Bromus japonicus* Thbg.  
 ✗ " "  
 ✗ *Secale frigile*  
     *Urtica muralis* (moss)  
     " *tortosa* (moss)  
 ✗ *Astragalus virginicus*  
 ✗ *Anchusa officinalis*  
 ✗ *Veronica officinalis*  
     *Artemisia campestris* L.  
 ✗ *Allium sphaerocephalon* L.  
 ✓ *Juniperus communis*  
 ✗ *Lysimachia collina*  
 ✗ *Tencharium chamedrys*  
 ✓ *Centaurea Janschii*  
 ✓ *Potentilla arenaria*  
 ✗ *Silene otites* Sm.  
     *Helianthemum discolor* var. *frustarum*  
 ✓ *Carex sylvatica* J.F.

- ✓ × *Sedum Hillebrandii*
- ✓ *Linaria alata*
- ✓ *Gyrophila paniculata*
- ✓ *Stipa capillaris*
- ✓ × *Galium verum*
- ✓ × *Hypericum perforatum*
- ✓ × *Centaurea Bajava*
- ✓ *Achillea millefolia*
- ✓ × *Asperula cyanocephala L.*
- ✓ *Pollinia glandulosa*
- ✓ *Ligustrum vulgare* (by birds)
- ✓ × *Thalictrum*
- ✓ × *Veronica chamaedrys*
- ✓ × *Achillea ochroleuca*
- ✓ × *Ephedra distachya*
- ✓ × *Fumaria procumbens*  
shrub evergreen

At this point I took

Photo 24x - *Stipa*, *Ephedra*, & *Linum pannonicum*, *Alpine verum*  
*Populus alba* (in background) large  
*Verbascum lichenitis*,

Horehound also were:

- ✓ *Euphrasia lutea*
- ✓ *Berberis vulgaris*
- ✓ *Festuca vaginalis*

Took photo 23x - *Stipa graffiana*,  
*Linum*.

Photo 5 - *Linum* & *Stipa*, and  
} *Verbascum lichenitis* (by umbrella.  
Scotch Pine in back, & *Populus nigra*  
(which really belongs to river)

- ✓ × *Dianthus serotina* (white)
- ✓ *Alkanna*
- ✓ *Cladonia endivialis*
- ✓ × *Astragalus ostryoides*

- ✓ x Onosma arenaria  
✓ Crepis tectorum L.

Photo 24x - Sand ridge with Pop. alba,  
+ Scotch Pine.

- ✓ x Muscari communis  
✓ x Anthoxanthum ranunculoides  
Photo 29 - Sand pits - Stipa, Kochia, etc.  
✓ Populus alba in back. Some  
✓ Pop. nigra, and Robinia pseudoacacia  
✓ Scirpus holoschoenus L.  
✓ Veronica cristata  
✓ Thymus Marshallianus  
✓ Echinops paniculata (like thistle)  
✓ Avena pubescens.  
✓ x Astragalus cicer L.  
✓ Salvia verbenaca  
✓ Ranunculus polyanthemos - in shade.  
✓ Rumex acetosa.

- ✓ Tragopogon niger  
✓ x Aristolochia clematitis  
✓ Potentilla argentea  
✓ Iris variegata  
✓ x Coronilla varia  
✓ x Achillea millefolium  
✓ x " Pannonicum Schlecht.  
✓ x Acer tataricum p. - extends to river.  
✓ Orobanche major (on Centaurea)  
✓ x Orobanche alliacea pink -  
✓ x Polygala elongata - a var. of common  
species -  
✓ x Alyssum alyssoides  
✓ x Centaurea Monspeliensis (not open)  
✓ x Carduus mitra - (in wood.)  
✓ Tragopogon vanillae  
✓ x Berteroa incana (medieval)

These sanddunes are rather more densely covered with vegetation than those at Muscatine, and somewhat resemble the parts of the sandy areas at Chicago which are covered with large shrubs and small trees, - with the more xerophytic openings here and there. In this part on Csepel Id. the planting of Scotch Pine and Robinia has affected the appearance, and Dr. von Degen says that the sand-puslen at Nagy Nyir are just like the Csepel area with the

Dr. Stakhov & Tsv. also consider the summer resting feature as characteristic of the steppe.

Scotch Pine and Robinia removed, Dr. von Degen doesn't regard the sand-puslen, - the real "puslen", - as equivalent to the steppe because there is no summer resting period. He applies the term "puslen" to these sandy areas, such as on Csepel Id. and at Nagy Nyir.

He calls the salt areas "salt steppes" because they have a summer resting period during which the vegetation almost disappears.

The prevailing winds here, according to Dr. von Degen, are from E. to West, <sup>there was a great</sup> sandplain east. The sand is at surface, loose, and practically free from humus.

We returned to Soroksár,  
took dinner at a restaurant,  
and then went by train  
to Kunszentmiklós, to see  
the "sand-steppes". This is southward.

We passed through a broad,  
nearly flat plain, which  
is locally more or less sandy.

Nearer Budapest it is very  
sandy, and there are many  
vineyards. About 13 yrs. ago  
the Phylloxera destroyed the  
vineyards on the hills, and the  
wine-growers came to these  
sandy plains.

Southward there is richer  
soil, and the country has been  
long cultivated. It much resembles

our Wisconsin or Iowa prairies,  
even to the scattered groves and fields.

It looks much like Northern Iowa,  
but there is little corn, wheat  
being the chief crop, with some oats.

The wheat harvest is now well on.  
This plain runs to the Danube  
and the latter flows along  
the River Bluffs which rise  
to the west.

Occasionally on this plain there  
is also a poorly drained tract.  
Here and there sandy hummocks  
also appear on the richer plain.

About half way down to Kuns-  
zentmiklós salty spots begin to appear  
in undrained places.

At the station of Kisfűr - Laczháza

I took photo 28, looking E. across the cultivated plain.

The rows and groves of *Robinia pseudoacacia*, scattered about over the plain, look very much like our prairie groves.

The station is some distance from the town of Kunsentwicks, which is situated on the banks of a large salt basin (or lake) in a great, flat plain. We walked in the direction of the town. There are salt flats, surrounded by cultivated fields, and there are several windmills in sight.

We noted the following salt plants, and those marked \* were collected:

*Lepidium perfoliatum*  
" *ruderale*

*Hordeum*  
*Oenothera spinosa*

*Artemisia*  
*Lotus corniculatus*

\* *Achillea collina* Beck

\* *Plantago maritima*

\* *Lotus tenuifolius* (yellow)

\* *Agrostis alba*

\* *Atropis limosa*

\* *Tetragonolobus siliginosus* Fr. Sch.

\* *Plantago psammophila*

\* *Oenothera pannonicus*

\* *Festuca pseudovina* Hack.

\* *Podospermum jacquinianum*

\* *Scirpus maritimus* (very common in lower places)

\* *Ranunculus*

\* *Plantago tenuifolia* rare.

\* *Trifolium fragiferum* L.

- \* *Phalurus pannonicus* rare
- \* *Juncus compressus*
- \* *Atriplex tatarica*
- \* *Erythris villosa*
- \* *Plantago major*
- Solinum perenne*
- \* *Matricaria chamomilla* sp.
- \* *Medicago lupulina*
- \* *Lepidium crassifolium*
- Camphorosma ovata*
- \* *Astragalus austriacus*

Photo 28- Saline flat, + field beyond,  
with ~~white~~ white shows white  
"blind spot" in fore. Only *Lepidium*  
*crassifolium* and *Camphorosma*  
*ovata* seem to be able to grow here,  
and that very sparingly.

- Veronica angustifolia*
- Poa annua*
- Eleocharis palustris*
- \* *Mentha pulegium*
- Butomus umbellatus*
- (*Festuca pseudovirginica*)
- \* *Aster pannonicus*

Photo 30 - *Atriplex* (grass) in  
tufts on sand flat. Windmill in back

- \* *Spergularia media*
- Suaeda salsa* (no fls.)
- \* *Centauria Reuniana* (on bank at edge,  
not a salt plant.)
- Plantago hungarica*.

Photo 2- Salt basin, looking North,  
with slacks of *Scirpus maritimus*  
hay (!) in background, said to  
be good fodder!

Photo 8- Looking nearly East across  
salt basin towards Kunzendorf.

Salsola soda

Chenopodium glaucum (Dw.)

Potentilla anserina fls.

Tryspsis aculeata (juv.)

Polygonum aviculare

The surface is whitish in places from salt. At edge of large basin I was wired in usual salt-basin slime, - seemingly dry on surface.

We returned to the station, and to Budapest.

Dr. von Degen invited me taking my plants and having them properly dried and shipped.

He himself puts up beautiful specimens, - or has his servant do it.

During the day<sup>at times</sup>, we carried on a conversation concerning other matters than plants.

We saw Hungarian peasants with white "kazamas", called "gale".

á = Bohemian a

a = " ö.

s = sh. = s

sz = s

" = as in German.

Freemasonry is not prohibited in Hungary, but few belong.

The real Hungarians are Calvinists.

Many Slovaks and Germans are Lutherans. Germans, Slovaks & some Magyars are Catholics also. The language question causes bitter strife, - religion does not. The Magyar speech is all in fore part of mouth, - not in throat.

4 července, 1914, v sobotu.

Cirsium arvense is a bad pest  
in Hungary.

Dr. von Degen always speaks  
of "Slaves" for "Slavs".

Babajka is a Slav dish of  
honey & poppyseed, & other stuff.

Fields are worked by Hungarian  
white oxen. Log houses appear.

The grainfields are not as  
clean as in Bohemia and Germany,  
more like U. S.

Houses are commonly scattered  
on farms as in America.

Slovaks live chiefly in villages.

Dr. von Degen says there is  
loess at Pomaz.

We returned at night, and

I returned to hotel after one of  
the finest days in Europe.

Found Bertha & Paul at the hotel.

Went out a little in morning  
to look about the city.

Bertha & Paul <sup>for Vienna</sup> arranged to leave  
at noon, and I started out to hunt  
up the Geological Institute,

Stefánia st., #14. I followed  
Stefánia st. There are beautiful  
large sycamores in park adjoining.

After some trouble I found the  
Institute, and learned that the  
Director, Dr. Loly, was not in.

The assistant director  
suggested Széphalmádla or Ercsi  
as good localities for loess.

He called a younger man, <sup>who gave me the name of</sup> Mr.  
Peter Freitz, geologist, Stefánia #14,  
<sup>who works in hotel</sup> He speaks good English, and showed

the Museum, in which are many

remains of mammoth (*Mammuthus primigenius*), 2 sp. of *Rhinoceros*, etc.  
In gravels they also find loess.  
He also displayed specimens of  
loess, some gray and some  
yellow, from Hungary, & with  
it were samples manifestly  
not aeolian loess.

Most of the samples are yellow,  
a light yellow. Some samples  
of secondary loess, with gravel, etc.,  
appear; others are heavy, brownish.  
Also an occasional sample, as  
XIV-1903 V - Taplary, of gray loess.

This is only in layers, low down, -  
between loess and next stratum.

Also XII - Layer.

Some samples are sandy, rough,

and certainly not like ours. These  
are always in lowest part.

My guide said there are long  
stretches of loess which are without  
shells, and they contain pebbles  
(small) and sand.

These lenses also contain lime  
nodules (some in museum), many  
of them large. They look like ours.

There are also samples similar  
to our heavier yellow loess.

Some of the gray loess in the  
museum has iron streaks and  
tubes.

Along the Danube there is an  
upper reddish loess, - I was told.

There is a sample of gray loess  
from Nagysla. He says loess is

60-70 m. deep on plain.

I received some literature, with charts, and was advised to see

The Coess at the brickyards  
at Pécsel.

Went to Pécsel in the afternoon.

Found the exposures just beyond Pécsel, on the left (n. side) of the RR. There is here a whole series of exposures formed by excavations for the big brick yard.

Took photo 3 at a. This is at the low end of the first exposure (nearest to station). It appears as follows:

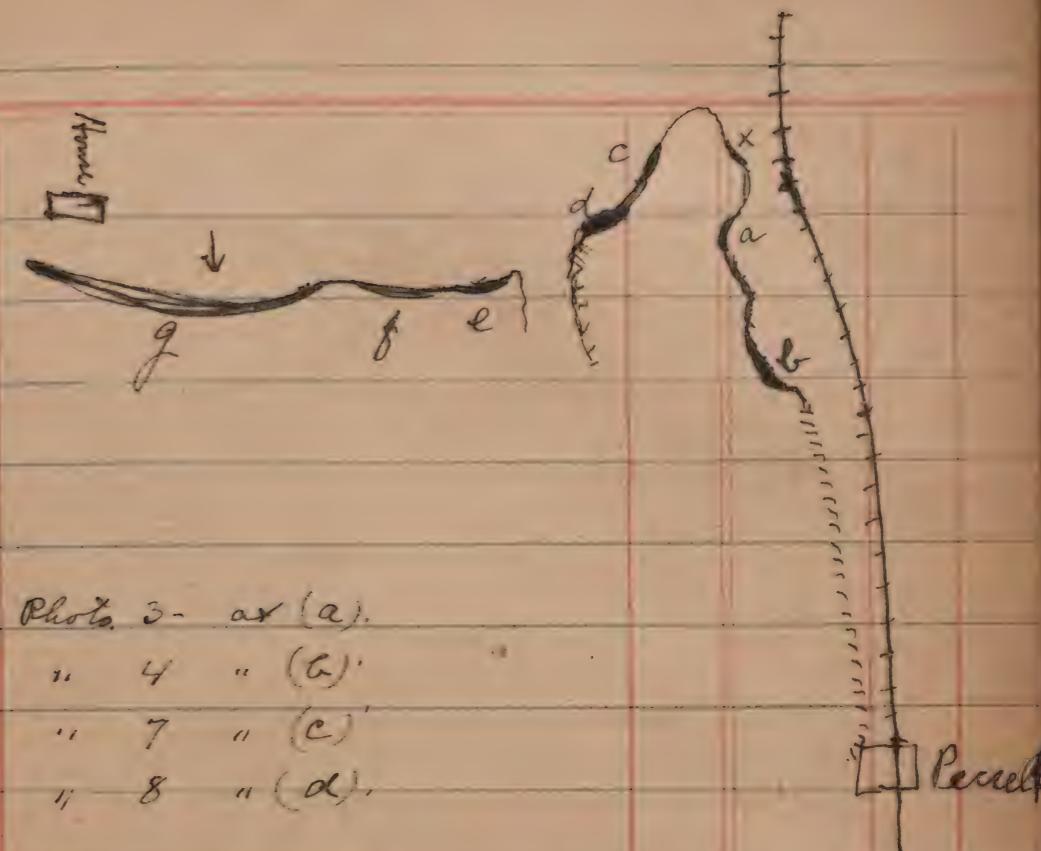
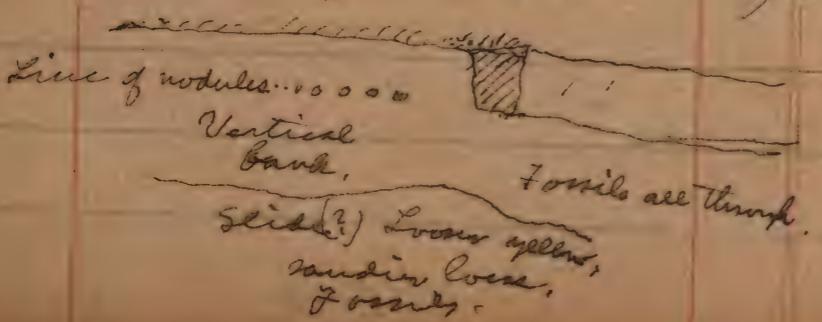


Photo 3- at (a).

" 4 " (a)

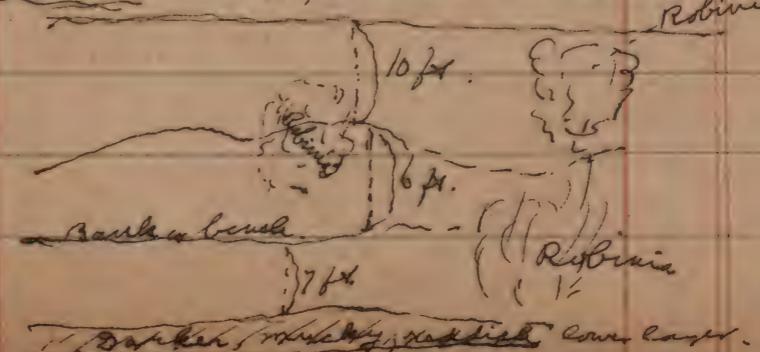
" 7 " (c)

" 8 " (d)

This part at a appears<sup>(?)</sup> to be in in part dipping (at base). The lower part seems to be stratified.

Collected fossils in upper bank, and also from lower sandier part.

Photo 4. at (b), near west end.



The dark part, & the oxidized reddish layer above, seem to be water formation. A few shells, mostly broken, were also found in reddish part. Many shells are broken in the loess.

Photo 7-



\* = Horizontal stratified water formation, yellow with darker bands.

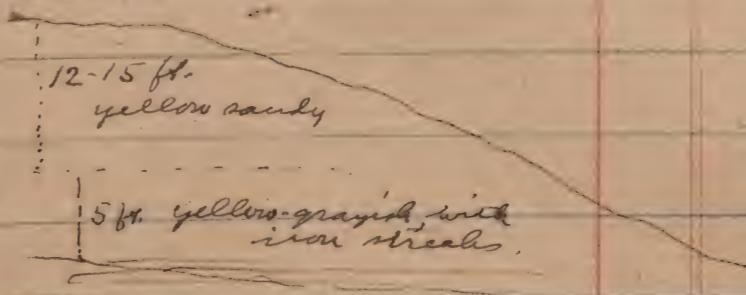
This is around twin at c).

The stratified part is horizontal, & certainly shows water action.

It is in part concealed by talus, but much shows.

Upper part, loess, is yellow.

Photo 8- at (d).



That lower loess layer looks some like our older yellow loess, and comes near to some grays.

Photo 2?x - at (e).

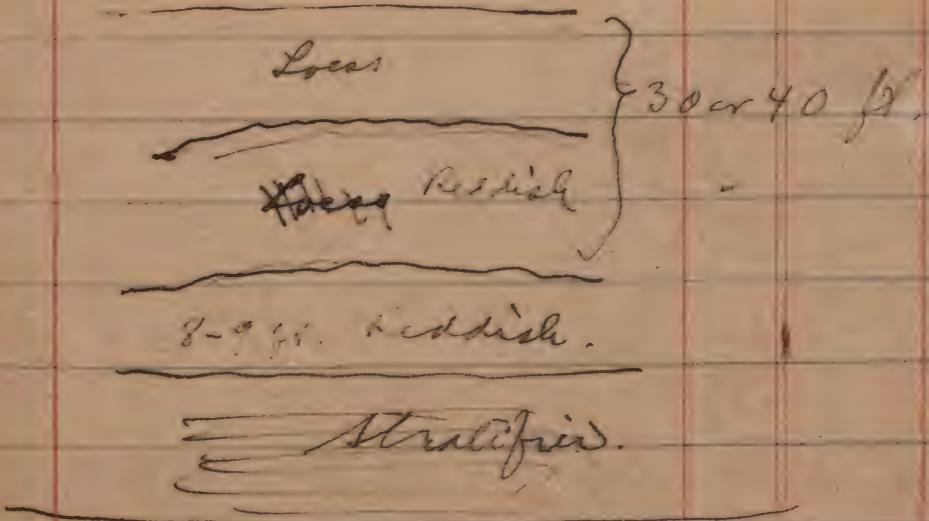
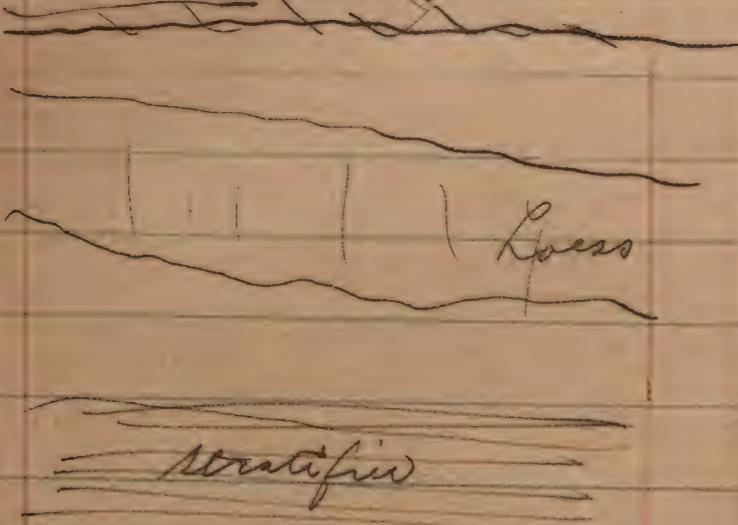


Photo 30x at (f.).



Photo

two photos at (g)

yellow locs.

1/2 to 1 1/2 ft.

dark bed

2 1/2 or  
30 ft.

Stratified

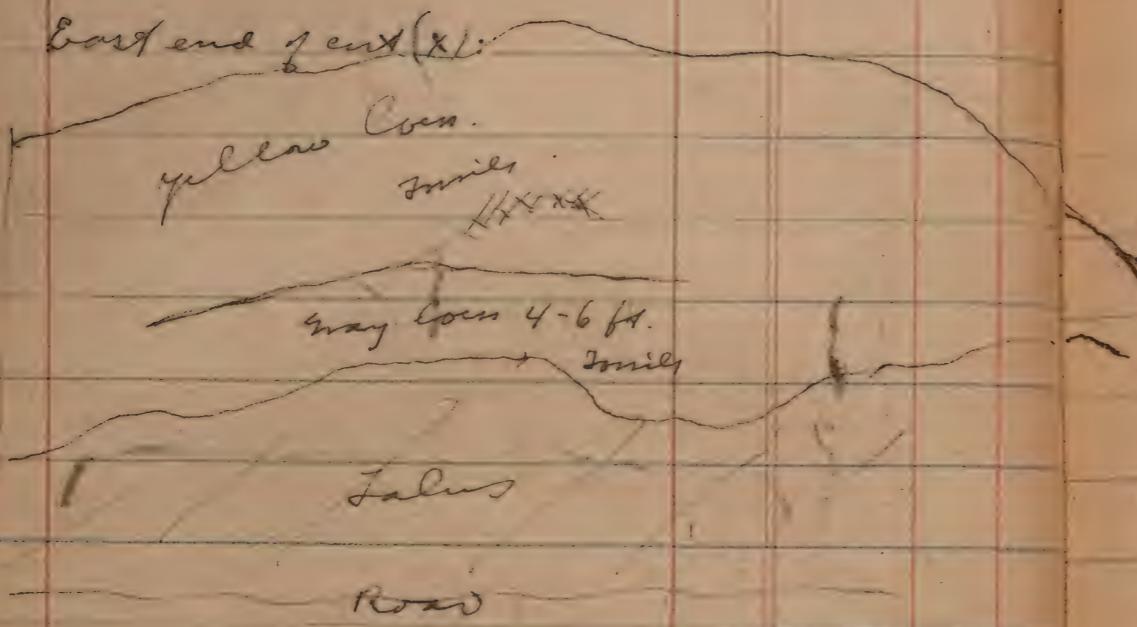
The lower part of the locs<sup>(3)</sup> is also stratified, with bluish & brownish alternating.

The stratified layer does not appear as high in (e) & (f) as in g. It is likely, however, that it simply slopes down with hill, somewhat as in section (c). It appears that the true locs is rather thin after all.

The lower layers are undoubtly formed in water. There are water-looking layers of silt, and also sandier bands. Also strongly <sup>only</sup> ~~only~~ <sup>bands</sup> In the part at (g) I found only a few fragments of shells.

A rainstorm came up and I was compelled to give up, without being through. On return I picked up points in exposure marked X-yellow & gray locs. Returned to Budapest at night.



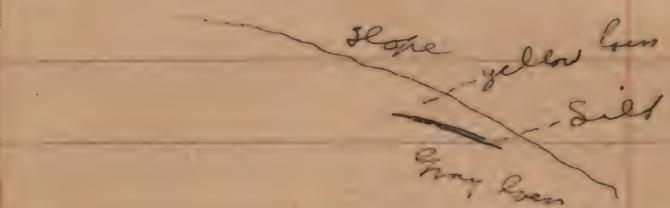


The gray shades into the yellow, but change takes place in a few inches.  
Collected fossils.

The yellow loess is sandier, it shows usual loess cleavage. The gray is harder and here does not show cleavage in dry exposed parts.

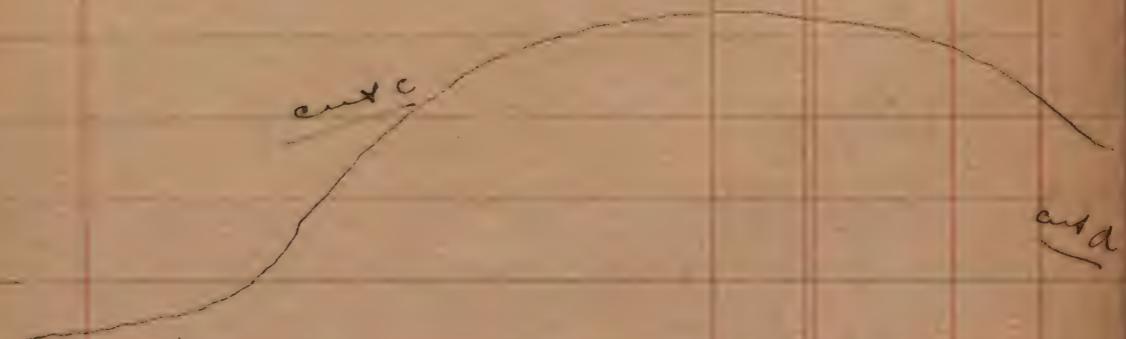
At the east end of (X) there seems to be a little silt on slope between yellow and gray loesses,

about 10 ft. above the flat. It is thin, and runs out above (X).



I went on to cut (C) where I spent much time in picking up shells.

They are chiefly from a sandy pocket or layer, shown in the figure.



~~Grand pocket~~  
with many shells. Silty loessy, alternately, with shells.

Collected shells from both these shots. They are in the lower bank to left.

The fossils are thrown together, as when drifted.

The real loess, yellow (upper part) is sandier, and has few fossils.

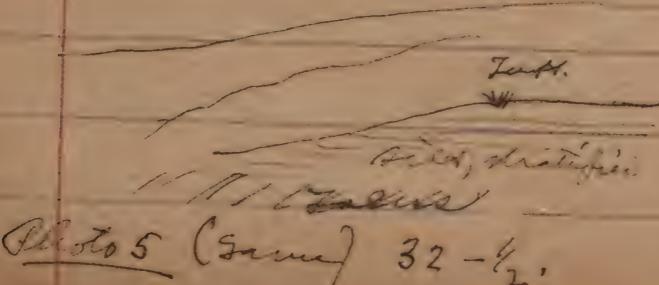
As a matter of fact the change upward is not unlike that which we see along the Missouri, - but of course there is no stratified layer below in our Missouri deposits.

Took photos as follows:

Photo 29x - looking north at (d). The hills rise much above the cut, and in all probability the loess runs up in blanket fashion.



Photo 30x - Looking west at (c) (22 ft+)



At exposure of Tuff:

Photo 6 - 22 - 5+

Photo 1 - 32 - 4 - 1/2

Here the lower, stratified layers rise higher (will cut back further?), and show horizontal position beautifully. This is near the house at end of long bank.

I found some shells (mostly broken) also in the silty darker layers of this exposure. They are scattered, few, and all broken, either by rough handling when laid down, or by the subsequent cracking of the material, which becomes hard, and checks on exposure to drying.

Exposure b) shows stratification of silty and loamy stuff below, and yellow loess above, as in preceding sections.

I found a few shells, mostly broken, and chiefly in the old bands.  
Photo 2 - old fashioned well, beyond cut (L).

I returned to Pécsel, and to Budapest, reading letters at 12:10 P.M.

I then took a train at 2:05 P.M. for Vienna.

At 5<sup>40</sup> P.M. we passed fine fields of wheat on flat plain. The harvest is on, and the wheat sheaves are piled up in curious cross-shaped shocks. There are whitewashed walls & thatched roofs in village just w. of this great field. Our first stop after passing these great fields was at Bruck-Kiralyhida. It is the first station west of the village

which is west of the great fields. Here we begin to see the "route beaters" of the police.

The inscriptions in cars are:

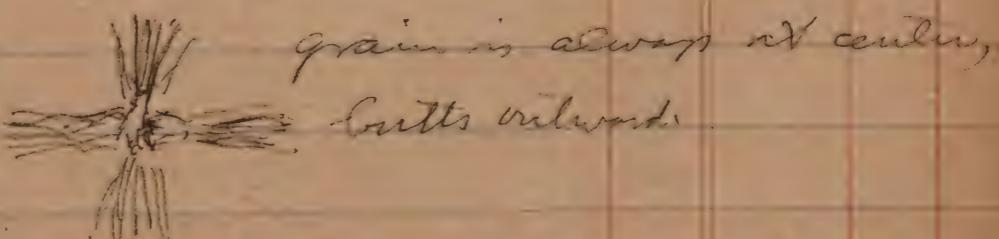
"Opasno van se magnuti".

"Nicht hinaussteigen".

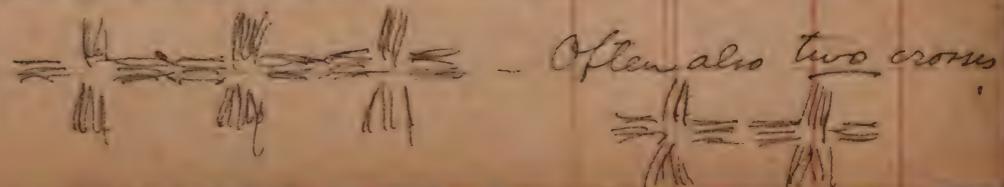
"E pericoloso sporgersi".

The name of Bucharest is pronounced "Bukarest", with a slight softening of the k.

At the first station w. of Bruck I noted the shocks piled up so:



In some cases there were even three on a row:



July 6, 1914 Monday.

As far as I saw all the harvesting was done with a cradle. Saw threshing machine at one place.  
(Dr. von Degen told me that they could not use agricultural machinery because they had no one to repair it.)  
There are some very large continuous fields.

There are alternating long strips of corn, oats & wheat, - 4-16 rows of sheaves to a strip.

Looks well everywhere so far as eye goes.

In the Austrian part there are no houses on the farms, as in Hungary.

We passed a great cemetery on N. side at 6:33 P.M., - with large church. Reached Vienna at ~~6:40~~<sup>6:45</sup> P.M., & at once took car for Beliampace

Visited with Paul & Bertha until 10:30 A.M., when I started for Spitz to meet Dr. Bayer.

The day is fine and clear. Heiligenstadt, the 1<sup>st</sup> station out, shows loess banks, seem to be large. At Kitzendorf there are some banks in side-hill gullies.

The water of the Danube is yellowish with a bluish cast.

Flags, red above, white below, appear along the river.

Loess banks appear as edge of plateau at Königsbrunn; Unterstockstall.

The lower part appears stratified, as at Pécsel.

These <sup>latter</sup> banks are on the right of the R.R. going out.

The next stop is at Kirchberg, where  
loess is about same. The banks are t. of R.R.  
The Viennese speak a broad dialect,  
Sogt, Blvo.

There are also low banks at  
Hadersdorf, - good. The hills along  
here are all terraced and loess,  
exposed in vertical cuts, stand well.

There are some terraces at Gedersdorf.  
At Rohrendorf it is fine, and the  
terraces are nearby. They run  
all along the bluffs here. In places  
rock ledges project out above the  
loess terraces.

The hills towards Krems are lower  
and farther back, but still terraced.  
The terraces evidently stand well.  
The immediate vicinity of Krems is  
not so good.

Beyond Krems the terraces are  
walled with rock, the slopes being  
rocky. Grapes are raised everywhere,  
on these terraces.

Beyond Unterloiben there are ruins  
of an old castle and walls up front of rock.  
It is said to be Richard Coeur de Lions  
castle. It is just at Durnstein-  
Overloiben.

The part of the river above Krems  
is narrow, and the country is rough  
and picturesque. Below Krems the  
valley is much broader.

Paid through tunnel just beyond  
Krems, and then farther on.  
This picturesque region is the <sup>called</sup> Wachau.  
I met Dr. Bayr - the English-speaking  
consul at Spitz, and had a chat with

them. They informed me that Drs. Wolff & Meissel were coming to see Bayer's sections along the 15<sup>th</sup> of August.

Left at 3:14 P.M. for Krems, where I changed to a Vienna train. A slow, slow, train. On way took photos:

Photo 23x - Hills across the Danube, heavily timbered with conifers, opposite Weissenkirchen to Wachau.

At Stein-Mautern there is a large castle across the Danube, - somewhat distant. Photo 24x spoiled.

Photo 8 - Terraced hill with grapes at Stein-Mautern.

Photo 7 - Terraced loess hills at Rohrendorf.

A better station for loess is Gedersdorf. It shows various best.

We crossed the Danube near Tulln. The water is yellowish, and rolls like that of the Missouri.

At Greifenstein there is some loess up on rocky ledges.

Below that it seems to be thin all the way down the slopes.

There is also loess at Höflein a.d. Donau.

At Kritzendorf there are rock ledges with loess<sup>3</sup>. Not very good! Filled rocks appear in ledges in bluffs below this point.

The best loess banks seem to be at Heiligenstadt.

In the evening Dr. Shohan called and we spent a good natured, chatty evening.

July 7, 1914 Tuesday

We made preparations for the final going, and left at 9<sup>00</sup> A.M. for Plzeň. The train was crowded, so we secured a 2<sup>nd</sup> class place by tipping the conductor. We had a comfortable ride all the way, but had to repeat tip (to another conductor) beyond Český Krumlov. We caught sight of Šumava (= Gründ) from near Borovany.

At Borovany there is a "hostineček" near the track, named "U Jana Žižky z Trocnova."

Trocnov is west of the track. The country here is rolling, with much timber and many fish ponds.

Both indicate poor soil and the holding of large areas by a

few individuals.

From near Budějovice we came over Šumava, forested mountains, to the southwest.

Budějovice shows signs of much industrial enterprise.

Beyond Budějovice there is more cultivated land, but also many fish ponds.

The country from Hluboká beyond Nádraží-Netolice becomes flatter, and nearly all of it is cultivated.

A good view of Šumava is obtained from Vodňany. As Prostřední there was much washing out on the grass. The women wash in the stream. Towards Rajice there is a rolling plain.

Beyond this to the southwest  
the wooded low mountains  
come close up to R.R.

At Strakonice there is an old  
church west of track. This  
is quite a town.

Saw scythes and harrows  
used in fields along the way.

There are wooded hills to  
west all along to Horazdovice.  
There is a fine view of  
Sumava to the southwest  
beyond Horazdovice.

At Nepomuk there is a  
castle on a wooded knob.

At Stahlova, to the west,  
there are ruins of the castle  
Lopata on a wooded hill.

We reached Plyní at \_\_\_\_\_, and  
took a streetcar for the Hotel Sloboda,  
where we put up.

After locating, we walked out  
and took some photos.

Photo 30x - Radnice (stáří) v Plyní

Photo 27 - Kostel Sv. Mikuláše (spořil)

Photo 5 - Dog team and driver. These  
dogs cost him 400 K.

Called on Jakub Burian, retired  
policeman, now serving in city  
bathhouse. He is 75 yrs. old (July 8<sup>th</sup>).

He is a cousin of uncle Jos. & John  
Černý. Černý was from Christ,  
no. 7. Jos. Kováčinka was from Pláně.  
Mr. Burian is not quite sure  
whether father Kováčinka came  
from Plány near Plas, or from

slavy. He said the Christ parsonage is at Dějina, some distance from Christ. There is a church there, - the church of St. Simon, where the Kovalenkos and Charvats were married.

Another cousin of his is Mrs. Čalander, in Solné ulice, Ježí náměstí dceera je pí Schamberková, na Petákově náměstí, čís. 20, Nové město myší doma.

Ježí sestra je Fr. Wollinová násle 255 Solné ulice.

Grandfather Černý was a brother of Mr. Burian's mother, Dorothy.

Address: Pan Jakub Burian strážník ve výslužbě Zelenářská ulice č. 4, Plzeň.

We called on the Burians here in the evening, and found them living very simply. His wife is not strong-looking, and they are evidently not in very good circumstances.

He was a soldier in the Austro-Italian and Austro-Brennan wars, and served as a police man for many years. He now gets a small pension.

A married daughter lives in the same house. She has two boys.

Mr. Burian reminds me of Uncle Joe Černý.

We went to the hotel and I studied routes, wrote, and then visited an original Pleyen institution in the "Bummabatorium," a saloon!

July 8, 1914 - Wednesday.

In the morning we started out for Dneice to see Paul's uncle.

On the way from the station, Dneice-Zbrasov, to Dneice I took photos in a large Scotch Pine forest.

Photo 5 (Vienna plate) The grove, at a distance looking N. The trees on S. side are lower, - like my mom's maples.

Photo 6 (same plate) Same grove, nearer view.

Photo 3 Inner part of grove. The trees are 3-6 ft. apart. The black rings seem to be for purpose of keeping off caterpillars, etc.

Photo 4 - Václav Hanžlík (Paul's uncle) house in Dneice.

Photo 1 - Street in Dneice, with uncle's home first at end.

We had lunch at uncle Václav's house (he is married a second time) and then started for Krasava in a drizzling rain.

Uncle Václav works in the coal mines, a little west of Dneice, in the forest-covered mountains. From Dneice a broad valley or basin extends southeast. It is a beautiful region with every bit of it (radically) under cultivation. Václav Hanžlík gets 32 K. for two weeks work, - yet he is educating a son by the second wife.

We started to walk to Krasava, but beyond the pine forest the rain was heavier, and we were glad to meet the coachman of

July 9, 1914 Thursday.

The local dignitary who rents the "stolik" or pavlik. He was a Pole, and accept a fee gladly. We drove us, in the "pavlik" carriage to Krasavec by way of Dolejši Lákař. It rained all the way.

I took photos of house Paul's father was born in, - no<sup>2</sup> 5.

Photo 2 - } Different views of same.

Photo 7 - }

It rained, and rained and rained.

We were driven to the R.R. station where I waited for a train, and Bertha & Paul went onto Dneice to walk. I remained about two hours in the "hostince", & there met an old German who spoke fair

B Bohemian - an interesting character. His notion was that Americans are chiefly concerned in getting girls for immoral purposes. Reached Pilsen at 5:45 P.M., and remained in hotel. Paul & Bertha came in later, went to Wollmers, and to Burians (Reverend order).

In the morning Paul's relatives called on us at the hotel. Hanyň Schneberger a žena (Tita Park), sfr. Josefina (Fr. vlast) Haunzlík, syn Václ. Haunzlika pro brvni ženě (policista v Olomouci) a syn řečený druhý, student.

We visited with them until 1, and we called on <sup>Augusta</sup> <sup>with Burian</sup> Then Mrs. <sup>Augusta</sup> Gamberk, who is not in good health.

We then went to Wollmers, and Mrs. Wollmer took us to the famous "Městanský" brewery. The brewery is an extensive property, but some of the methods look primitive. Their beer "Urquell" is advertised all over Europe.

Mrs. Wollmer is a share holder. It seems that there were about 65 properties with the brewing rights

which were consolidated in the company. The company has since purchased some of the properties and thus acquired the rights. This still leaves about 50 rights held by private individuals.

In the afternoon we had another visit from Paul's relatives, and later we visited Burian, and received pictures.

The day was disagreeable, and mostly rainy.

In the evening we called on the Wollner's again, and had a pleasant visit and big supper.

Mr. Wollner is a book-printer, & his son Emil <sup>(?)</sup> is secretary of the Dobrzenoer Kaolin & Chamoilewerke Aktiengesellschaft, Dobrzeno Kaolina a - . Akciová společnost.

This concern is new, & is developing

a fine business with Kaolin products from the beds at Dobrzeno. Met three daughters of Mrs. Wollner, one married, one two at home. Both somewhat deaf, like the father.

Mrs. Wollner is a very jolly woman who reminds me of some of the Charvats.

Her son is a keen, bright young businessman, very up to date.

He wants me to come back and see the factory. They manufacture sanitary cloths, bathtubs, etc.

In a chat with Burian I learned that Jos. Kile's mother was a sister of Burian's mother. He said that Mary was born in the old Ferry House, no 7, at Christ.

Jos. Kile and Mrs. Sedivec were brother and sister. Pi. Islandrová is due daughter, pi. Robasovi, a pi. Je vdova. Ztratil jsem v židlovině hon.

July 10, 1914 Friday.

Could not leave on early train because waiter had put my fountain pen away and I could not get it until late in the morning.

We left for Chrást at 10.<sup>21</sup> am. Český is somewhat old fashioned, fairly clean, and not so high-priced in some things as Prague. There is the usual slow, comfortable way of progressing. (When we came in <sup>say before</sup> yesterday, and started off with our baggage, one of the draymen made a waggish remark (a polibum) for

It seems that such "self-help" attracts attention everywhere, both in Austria and Germany. A man may be about drapped, and he may be a big strong fellow, but he must not carry his baggage — he must stand empty-handed with

a "diener" trotting along with his baggage. This turned out quite well — bright most of the day.

The town of Chrást has had something of an industrial boom, but the old town still straggles along the slope.

On a narrow street leading down the hill from the "main" street, we found the old Černý house, no. 7. A widow, Mrs. Šubík (who was an Žilek) now lives there with a daughter. Mrs. Šubík is not well. She is a widow. She says that the house is about the same as of old, and that the ornamental door is the old door, — probably made by good old Černý. They keep hay in the garret. The barn is not the original.

Photos 7 & 8 - House no. 7.

Photo 29x - The door and front of cottage.

Photo 30x - Looking up the road (or street) west <sup>past</sup> the house no. 7. - The house is on the N. side. But Paulavie also Mrs. Sudík are neighbors.

The house next east was Kili's (Soubupil's) old house.

Photo 3 - Smolupil's house.

Visited the Učňo, and found Mrs. Drvňáková of Cedar Rapids, who was a Miss Učňo with her little daughter.

This Učňo is a cousin of George Učňo.

We walked to the village Dejsina, where the church and parsonage are located. We called on the first (parish), Rev.

who hunted up the family record. The priest's room is tumbling around, dishes, papers, statuettes, etc. all mixed up, and the dogs were sleeping on the records. The records are kept partly on open shelves and partly tumbled about. There are 3 dogs and 2 girls (Kudláček) here.

The parsonage was built in 1352. The church earlier.

Became the following <sup>marriage</sup> records:

"Josef Konvalinka, tvarží  
sebízvicky, v Chrástu, syn a  
Františka Konvalinky, křížího  
v Hřešohlavy, c. 14 a Barbory,  
rozené Hájek, <sup>debra užijí se křížem</sup> Radnic."

Cerný, Anna, - dcera Jana

Černýho, mistra sekýrníkohlu v  
Christu, a Rosalie, rozené  
Brožík, z Nové Kuli.

Sopán 31 letna, 1853. V Dejvici.

Karel Jiratka, kaplan.

Svědkové: Čehura, Dominie, světlo.

Jakub Luchý, mistr slévácky  
v Christu.

Jos. Konvalinka, 30 r. star.

Anna Čerad. 21 r.

Grandfather Jan Černý was a  
son of the deceased František  
Černý of Christ, no. 7, and  
Alžbeta, born Lourek of Christ.

Grandmother Černý was Rosalie,  
daughter of Sebastian Brožík,  
chalupník in Nové Kate (Nová Huť)  
and Marie, born Žíka, from

(Anna) Hrádek, no. 18. She was born  
August 9, 1832.

Jos. Konvalinka, naroden <sup>c. 30</sup> v  
Hřešohlaveči, 21 pros., 1821,  
Otec Fr. Konvalinku, bratří a  
matka Barbora, rozena Hajčík,  
dcera Matyáši Hajka, něstána  
v Radonicích.

Kiten ten samý den v  
Hřešohlaveči, O.P. Farář  
Adolf Křivánek v Dejvici.

Went out to look at church and  
take photos.

Photo 27 - Looking N.E. at Church

"Kostel sv. Trojice a sv.  
Límona a Judy" in Dejvici.

Photo 28 - Interior of church, - old altar.

The church was "shlemut a obnoven"  
(Counted 500)

in 1696. Rebuilt in 1851.

The altar goes back to 1696.

Photo 4 - Goose pond in Dějšina.

Photo 1 - Looking S. across Dějšina.

Photo 2 - Looking N. across Chrást.

Returned to Chrást. The country is quite rolling, but there is a far outlook and I could count a number of villages.

Walked down the old stairs to no. 7, saw them to lower (Jilek) mill. First, however, took a photo of house in which Geo. Ulič was born.

Photo 23x - This house is one in which Geo. Ulič was born. Old Walter Ulič, an old woman with "míse", <sup>(Ulič)</sup> & Mrs. Dvořák are in.

Photo 5. Jilek mill on hill back of it.

Photo 24x - Ulič house. Mr. & Mrs. Ulič and son, and daughter, and Mrs. Dvořák.

Photo 6 - Looking down the race, - at the old mill.

From the Jilek mill I hurried to Ulič's, took Photo 24x, and then hurried to old mill and took Photo 6.

Returned to Ulič's, took lunch, and left for Prague at 4 P.M.

We reached Prague at 10 P.M., and went directly to no. 14 Trojická ulice, and retired.

July 11, 1914 Saturday.

I first walked out toward Smichov.

After breakfast we went to the Botanical Building, and met Dr. Peblo, who went out with Paul.

I got my mail, visited a while, and went back to room with Bertha. <sup>walked to Smichov.</sup>

We then started for the Olšany (cemetery), and spent the afternoon in finding and photographing the monuments of great Bohemians. I secured a print, photographed and noted the following:

Photo 5- Josef Jungmann.

(P. 18 of guide, č. 28, Kr. III, odr. 8.

Starý bronzový pomník. Na něm, na píedu:

Zde při kostele svatého Jana

ospásivé dne 16 července 1773 narodil

a dne 14 listopadu 1847 v Praze zemřel

Josef Jungmann

(ostatní následuje na  
druhé straně)

Rytíř Rádu Leopoldova, Doktor filo-  
sofie. Dekan a Rektor university  
Pražské. Prefekt akademického gymna-  
sium. Člen Tanečnického Muzea, a  
německé společnosti české jakž i jiných  
německých společností ve vlasti  
i v cizině atd. atd., je opakovan  
opruštěn choli a dívka dečkama  
Kad molagon chladnou žvaníjme Tojme kdo  
ti pokračuje?

Kad mi chot' i dci slze rovnou  
žela svém!

Jam k vysvětlení oko touhy plně  
obraceno k vám,

Ten jediný od nich k Božstvu  
mluví dohovor!

\* Na druhé straně ještě nápis  
postavený na následující straně:

Josef Jungmann  
Auskultant při generálním Právničku  
naroden dne 13 srpna 1801  
zemřel dne 27. prosince 1833

Na pravé straně:  
Johanna Jungmannová  
narodena dne 14 dubna 1803  
zemřela dne 16 prosince 1837.  
Vedle v pravo stojí pomník  
Jungmannů a Wisselu.

Photo 6 -

Ladislav J.

Celakovský

Ph.D. Prof. Botaniky  
na č. univerzitě v Praze

18<sup>29</sup>/<sub>XI</sub> 34 - 19<sup>24</sup>/<sub>XI</sub> 02

Lovisa Celakovská

Roz. Knafova, 18<sup>13</sup>/<sub>VII</sub> 37 - 19<sup>15</sup>/<sub>VII</sub> 04  
comes on left, - grapes (?) on right over  
his bas-relief.

Photo 4 - Bas-relief and sandstone monument.  
Karel Havlíček  
nar. v Borové 1821  
zemř. v Praze 1856.



- Tablet in back wall, with  
this inscription:

Marie Havlíčková  
dcera Františka Havlíčka  
ředníka i věrného i slavného

zemřela v Praze dne 20 května 1867  
v 16 roce svého věku světa.

Photo 29 (poor).

Na černém mramoru u hrobu manžel:

Karolina  
Svitlá

(Johanna Muzáková)

roz. Rottlová  
spisovatelka  
† 24<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 1830 + 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 1899.

Pomník mužů u hřbitovy je větší:

Petr

Mužák  
c. k. professor  
marzen

dne 10 října r. 1821

ve světlé pod Ještědem  
dne 8 kvora r. 1892

zde prachnici  
nejvěrnější,  
srdeč České.

Photo 30x. Karel Jons.

Pomník je z černého mramoru, -  
nahoru orel s připorem.

Na boční části



Bas relief

Karel  
Jons

Prvý čech Karel Jons  
státu Amerického  
v Praze  
\*18<sup>30</sup>/<sub>10</sub> 40 +18<sup>15</sup>/<sub>1</sub> 96

(Podstavec)

mám přání jediné: Byť pochován v té druhé zemi České,  
po níž tak horoučně jsem toužil,  
a jíž jsem vše obětoval...  
V Krefeldu dne 20. října 1895

Photo 1 - J. J. Kolar.

A bronze bust on black pedestal.

Josef Jiří  
Kolar

9. kvora. 1812

+ 31. ledna, 1896  
There is a large cross on the slab covering  
the grave.

(V od. 7, V je pomník z černého mramoru,  
s bas-reliefem: -

Ludvík Simák  
Sochař

<sup>1837</sup>  
Emilie Simková <sup>+ 1886</sup>  
1835 + 1906  
R. I. P.

Poblíž jest hrob Jos. Maxe, - pomník  
je z žedivého mramoru a nese korový  
bas relief, a následující nápis:

Josef Maues

1820 + 1871

Guido Maues

1829 + 1880

Amedie Maues

1817 + 1883.

Nearby is a marble tablet with:

Petr  
Maixner  
akademický malíř  
naroden 13. března 1831  
zemřel 22. října 1884

Photo 2 (not good) Tyrs & Fragner.

A tall monument of gray stone (marble?),  
with plates of reddish granite on  
which inscriptions are found.

A double bas-relief in bronze is on  
upper part, and a falcon on top.

On face fronting the camera:

Jindřich

Fragner

1822 - 1865

Miroslav

Tyrs

1832 - 1884

On left side:

Katerina  
Fragnerová  
nar. 14. července 1834  
zemř. 29. srpna 1906

Photo 27 - v-4 Erben.

Black marble monument:

Karel Jaromír  
Erben  
 $\frac{7}{11}$  1811 +  $\frac{2}{11}$  1870

PH D<sup>r</sup>. Antonín  
Rezek

J. V. Skut. Tajný rada a český ministr  
 $\ast \frac{13}{1}$  1853 +  $\frac{4}{2}$  1909

Dolejší pah. stojí:  
Barbora Erbenová  
rodem Mecířová  
+  $\frac{20}{8}$  1857.

Ladislava Erbenová  
+  $\frac{23}{9}$  1892

Žofie Erbenová  
rodem Mastná  
+  $\frac{23}{10}$  1905.

Photo 28 - V-13. Sofia Podlipská

Black marble monument. Above:  
Dovedne krásné stárnout a klidně umírat,  
aby naše děti dovedly slezské žítí.

Sofia  
Podlipská  
vdova po doktorni lékařství  
a spisovatelka  
Dr. Prokop  
Podlipský  
advokát  
\*  $\frac{9}{8}$  1859 +  $\frac{5}{4}$  1900.

Photo 7. Julius Grégr.

Upper part of monument gray, the  
middle red granite, the lower part  
dark marble). A bust above.

JM Dr. Jul. Grégr  
majitel a vydavatel Národních Listů  
zemský poslanec  
nar. 19 pros. 1831 zemř. 4. říj. 1896.

Underneath, on small plates: To left:  
Hrob ženy převzaté  
matky svorne,  
Anna Grégrova  
roz. Hudečová  
† 6 října 1876 v. 33 r. věku svého.

On similar tablet to right:

Růžena Grégrova  
roz. Hudečová  
Spolumajitelka a vydavatelka  
Národních listů  
2. 23 srpna 1858 + 24 srpna 1920  
naro. Kordíček + 18  $\frac{19}{2}$  85  
naro. Rytánek + 18  $\frac{22}{4}$  85  
Vlasta Růženka + 18  $\frac{22}{4}$  96

The figure of a woman has a drawn  
sword, and at her feet are shackles  
on chain.

Photo 8. Karel Sladkovský

A gray stone, with bas relief, \*  
woman with scroll and large pen.

Description above only:

Karel Sladkovský.

It rained in the afternoon a  
little, and was threatening.  
Saw Mr. Krásek, & paid him 20. 2. K.

We took motor at Městská Rouda, and  
went home.

July 12, 1914, Sunday.

I visited Dr. Domiu in the forenoon, and discussed my return and the question of securing the Honorary Ph.D. He says the matter will be taken up in the fall and will go through.

At 11 o'clock we went to Vysehrad, visited the cemetery, the walls, etc., and then took dinner at Zlatá Husa.

We then walked to the Staroměstské Náměstí, visited the old university, Klimentinum, & Karel's bridge, and then we went up to the top of Petřín, went up into the Coop tower, visited the Prague-Gothic castle panorama, and returned the Botanical Institute where we went to the Městská Penda where we spent the evening with the Dominis and Miss Soltova.

I took a series of photos for which see list at back of book for this date.

July 13, 1914 Monday.

We left at 7:26 AM for Karlín Týn. Took photo 5.

Went up into the castle. By a special fee we were able to get a guide for ourselves. Many groups of children were visiting the castle today.

The stone balls were thrown in by the in 1422, and the iron balls by the Swiss in 1620.

Took interior view of Chapel, photos 7 & 8.

On the return I photographed the folded stonc at the bridge, photos 3 & 4.

We returned to Prague, and after taking dinner at we went shopping.

Bought garnet pins, etc.

In the evening we had a picnic supper with the Dominis in the Botanical Garden. The Danes also came, somewhat later. We had to tear ourselves away about 11.

July 14, 1914 - Tuesday

We left for eastern Bohemia at 6.<sup>35</sup> AM.  
Paul & Bertha stopped at Pardubice,  
and I went on to Litava and Borová.  
The day is fine.

At Pardubice, on the north side, I  
saw the Kunětická hora, rising  
out of plain.

The whole country traversed is  
comparatively flat, and nearly all  
under cultivation. It is harvest time  
and quite a bit of machinery is  
in use.

Along the Lake swamp and "lysčeky"  
appear, much as in part which we  
visited.

At Chocen the country begins to be  
a little rougher, or rather simply more  
rolling, at at one more forests appear.

This already begins at the second  
station west of Chocen, and the  
farther we go the more woods appear,  
especially on the north side.

Just at edge of town east of Chocen there  
are some rocky ledges, and beyond  
them quarries appear. The quarries are fine.  
The country east grows quite rough.  
Flowers appear in windows and on shelves  
everywhere along the line.

There are many rocky ledges.  
Beyond Brandýs nad Orlicí it is quite  
rough, with steep wooded slopes. The forest  
is mostly spruce, and some deciduous trees  
appear. At Votice nad Orlicí there  
are rocky bluffs and wooded hills. Then,  
beyond town to north it is less rough and  
more cultivated.

Boršová-Třebava is quite a town, in country  
less rough. There are some industries, as  
at Vsetín.

Svitava is in Moravia. Its altitude  
(another late note says 448.02)  
above the sea; at RR. station, is 386.723<sup>m</sup>  
metres. <sup>on road to Polička</sup> Westward, there is a nice territory,  
well-cultivated, not so rough, with less  
woods. Then it becomes somewhat rougher  
again, then less rough, and so varies.  
There is much Scotch Pine here.

The country from Svitava to Polička  
is gently rolling on the whole, with some  
rougher parts.

The first part, to Horní Věstonice,  
is German, and the notices, etc., are  
wholly German, or German stands first.  
The conductor calls German name of  
station first. At Kvetíná also German first.

At Polička everything is Bohemian.  
"Policke" only appears at station.

I started out from Boršová, out of  
Policke, a foot, following the road which  
winds through the long line of villages,  
which is almost continuous from Boršová,  
for a distance of "5 hours". The houses  
standing along, and, boards announce the  
limits of the villages; otherwise they are  
continuous, including and going beyond  
Policke.

At Odřeš, just below Boršová, I saw  
the "hostinec" of Edward Filippi (an older  
sign reads "Filippi"). I stopped and  
found that his son is in Cedar Rapids,  
in the meat business, etc. Took photo 3.

I made inquiries in the lower end of  
Boršová, at "hostinec", and from laborer, and

Learned (especially from old Hostinsky) that the mill was built by Korab, and used as a grist mill; then Skribsky also used it as a mill; then Sroboha, also as a mill; then Cezulka used it as a "thalecna"; then Valter used it as a soap-factory; then Steigr as a "thalecna"; then the mill was sold at auction, - "v dražbě", and Drastik bought it, - the present owner, who uses it as a mill, - a "šrotovna". He has a turbine wheel in place of the old waterwheel.

Took photos 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, - see list at end of book.

The Korab mill has a date over it, 1859, at top under little roof. The owner says that he restored it. (It may have been 1850).

Př. Steinweckova v Pardubické je z Korabovou farou. P. Kucera, Švarc, zo stálky, je z 3<sup>ho</sup> m. vle fácií.

Karla očníku z Boře obal se neudala v Ústína, nejdíce v 60<sup>th</sup> a 70<sup>th</sup> letích. Na vln přineslyla rouje.

I took photos 23 and 24.

The Protestant (Evangelical) Church at Boře is said to be about 100 years old. They now have a new church.

The view of Korab's mill in photo 24 shows little shed (in back part of picture) in which the turbine-wheel is located. There was here formerly a waterwheel.

The old catholic church at Boře

is said to have been built  
in 1009.

The Protestants used to bury their  
dead at night in the forest.

One of the Kossuths is said to have  
been pastor of this Protestant church.

I left Borova at 5<sup>00</sup> P.M. The  
country around Borova is rolling,  
but not rough, and mostly under cultivation.  
The line of villages and the R.R.  
are nearly parallel to Policka.

This entire region is beautiful,  
rich and fertile. There is much  
stock.

On the train were traders who  
were going out with a number of  
large baskets to buy up fruit  
and vegetables.

At Borova I saw two women with  
flat packs on their backs, - in a sheet  
which passed over the shoulder and  
was tied under the chin, - which  
I went to Trst nad Orlici and  
put up at the Hotel Triumf,  
where I had supper and room 2.

The region about Trst is rough,  
the town lying in a valley  
bordered by high hills with steep,  
mostly heavily wooded slopes.

There are also rocky ledges here.  
The location is picturesque,  
and the place seems to be  
quite a summer resort.

The place at which I am staying  
is evidently thoroughly Bohemian,  
judging by papers, visitors & patrons, etc.

July 15. Wednesday 1914

Arose at 5:15 AM, and wrote. After breakfast I went to the station where I was to meet Paul and Bertha.

The morning is bright, but here in the valley hazy.

The station is in a narrow valley, bounded by forest-covered slopes.

I took photo 23, showing train at station. This is the train on which we left for Doudleby by way of Kyjek.

The trains are almost always on time! Bertha and Paul arrived, as we left at 7:20 AM.

We passed through Jambork,

and I tried to take a snap of the slopes <sup>fields</sup> opposite the station. (Failed).

At Litice, we saw an old ruined castle. The whole region is very picturesque, with deep valleys,

steeply wooded slopes, rapid streams, etc. Towards Doudleby the country opens out more, a becomes rolling, but largely cultivated. Reached Doudleby at 8:51 AM.

We walked along the highway from Doudleby to Vamberk, - the old home of my people.

Vamberk lies in a valley in a rolling country, mostly cultivated.

I took photo 5 as we approached the town.

I called on the farár, Rev. Václav Hvizda, whom I found in church, preparing for a funeral. He directed me to Mr. Jos. Král, "řidič učitel," who has been teaching here about 35 years, and who is preparing a history of Vamberk. He was not at

home, as he was to conduct the singing at the funeral, but his wife greeted us pleasantly, and sent for him. He is a genial, pleasant man who has much information concerning the early history of Vamberk. He is writing his history under the inspiration, and with the assistance of the histories at Prague. He furnished me the following literal transcript obtained from the old parish records, — a division record of events, etc.

The sheet, as he has it, is here copied:  
Jiné příběhy Vamberka se týkající

V prvních letech vysoko kýzené konstituce 1848, která tak mnoho změní způsobila, ale krátce

- Zemřel měla, nechala vedená trouha po stěhování do Ameriky. (Odpis.)
- 1852 - Josef Jakubec, vdovec a trubář z Vamberka Kr. C. 163 se 3 dcerami.
- 1852 - Roček Jan - sklenář z Vamberka Kr. II, se ženou a dítkami.
- 1852 - František Svátlý, tkadlec z Vamb. nr. 100, rodem z Černice, se ženou a dvěma dětmi. (Pozn. Jento člověk byl bez náboženství, dobré, že je pryč.)
- 1852 - Kubík, Jos. - Kadlec z Vamberka, nr. 159, se ženou a 4 dětmi.
- 1852 - Pavláš Jan Podřezař nr. 2, se 6 syny.
- 1852 - Prokop, Vac. - Podřezař nr. 3, se 3 syny.
- 1853 - Anton Sulek - Kozeluk v

Lupenici, nr. 35 se ženou a 2 dětmi.

(Zajíili na moři hrozné bouře a přes 9 neděl trvala jejich cesta.

1: Anton Sulek - Religionspäffer, vade in pace. S ním řla Barbora Sklívová z číslo.

č. 37 a jos. Wölff z Merklovic. Ichán bůhův poslechl látku zelenou a se svou starou ženou t. s. srpnem 1856 jich následovali.

1853- Smoranc, Jan z Vamberka, nr. 103 se ženou a synem.

1853- Riedl František, krušpař, nr. 291 se ženou a 5 dětmi.

1853- Suchánek František (obecně mlsný Vaníček) paprskář z

Vamberka nr. 259, se ženou a dětmi. Ichán svatýho.

1854- Ignác Štěpánek, sedlák z Langendorfu se ženou Annou roz. Matýjkovou z Podřezova s dětmi.

1854- Štěpánek Čeněk - drívý jeho bratr domkař z Jahodova nr. 2 se ženou a 2 dětmi.

1854- Horák, Jan, chalupník ze Žárcí nr. 1 se ženou a 8 dětmi.

1854- Lábat František, z Langendorfu, se ženou z Merkl. (roz.) s dětmi.

1854- Kubias František - bělič z Vamberka, se ženou a synem.

1854- Krubert František - sedlák v Rovné nr. 2 se ženou a 5 dětmi.

1854- Votroubek Vít z Rovné nr. 26 se ženou a 4 dětmi.

- 1854- Smola Jos. a Jan, synové  
pa. Smoly rolníka z Rovné  
nr. 39 odjeli do Ameriky incognito.
- 1864- Hejhal, Frantisek, vdovec  
z Rovné nr. 51 se 4 dětmi.
- 1856- Bek Václav - z Podřezova  
nr. 13 se ženou a dítětem.
- 1856- Václav Sulek - z Láznice  
nr. 57 se ženou a 3 dětmi.
- 1855- Pecold Jos. z Vamberka u  
Pekla nr. 99.
- 1855- Dudek Fr. Kovář z Láznice  
nr. 2 se ženou a 7 dětmi.
- 1855- Hodoval Jan. Rovná nr. 41  
se ženou a 4 dětmi.
- 1855- Urban Martin - barvíř,  
Vamb., se ženou a 2 dětmi;  
velmi dobrý muž, bratr Jana Urbana.

Před ním odebral se do Ameriky  
incognito Alois Urban, syn Jana  
Urbana velmi gruňující barvíř,  
dobrý hudebník, vůbec vtipní  
hlava, 20 let star (Anmerkung:  
ist zurück).

1856- Korák, Jos. bedušík ve Vamberce  
s manželkou a 3 dětmi.

1856- Josef Simek - obuvník a  
obyvatel ve Vamberce nr. 3, se  
ženou a dětmi.

{ Svatý, Sulek a Simek byl  
nebezpečný trojlistek, nepřátelský  
sv. náboženství, jakoz i nepřátelský  
duchovenskou.

Těž jsem se dopidil že rodina  
Simek vlastnila dům číslo 9 (staré)  
aneb 48 (ještě starší). Ještě vlastně

část domu čís. 9 a 10 (48 stánů)

Zápis stojí následovně:

číslo 10 (48 stánů):

R. 1793 - Jíří Mayer od Jana Štěra

1801 - Vdova Titka

1830 - Josef Kubík.

číslo 9 (48 stánů, - z počátku jedno číslo,

1689 - František Kubík ml. od  
Martina Krška.

1734 - Václav Tit

1777 - Lukáš Tit.

1788 - Lukáš Tit vjal  $\frac{1}{2}$  domku  
pod N° Concep. 48 a to sice tu  
polovici Janovi Holoubkoví  
gruntu ležící.

1793 - Jos. Tit vjal po svém otci  
Václavu z téhož zde při Vamberku  
v ulici Potštějn, pod N° 48 s  
bratrem jeho Lukášem společně  
domku svou polovici.

R. 1801 - Vdova po Lukáši Titovi  
prodala Jiríkovi Maierovi.

P. Kral mne též odělil že kostel  
Sv. Prokopa (slavý kostel v němž  
otec a matka byli sezeni) byl  
sice vyhořelý r. 1898, av r. 1899  
přestavován, avšak celkem je  
nezmeněn, - toličko zevnějšek změněn.

I then took photographs of  
the interior of the church (photos  
1 + 2 (IV), chromo-prints, and <sup>6</sup>  
also photos <sup>29, 8</sup> 3, 6 (showing Paedly  
Dům of which my father used to  
speak. This shows the pattern of the  
old houses in one of which, nos. 3,  
facing the square, my folks lived.)  
Between this Paedly Dům and the  
lace store is a narrow street -

Postyjnská ulice, - on the right hand side of which stood the old house 9 + 10, now replaced by a store building. I took photo 7 of the present building, the business of Karel Karásek, and to the right is a cottage like the old ones used to be. Also tried to take photo of present No. 3, - the store building of Arnošt Šlapl (dry goods) but this was spoiled.

We then took dinner at Kubáš's hotel, and after dinner I went to the parsonage to get the records concerning our family. In the "matrika" I found that father and mother were married June 20, 1846, by Rev. Jan Pauckert, farář.

Father's age was 24, mother's 27 yrs.  
The <sup>marriage</sup> record reads as follows:

Franz Schimek, měšťan a obuvník ve Vamberce, manželský syn Ignáce Simka, obuvníka z Častolovic, čís. 92, a jeho manželky Barbory, rodu Jana Matouška z Častolovic.

Marya Tjtt, manželská dcera Josefa Tjitta, obuvníka a měšťana ve Vamberce, č. 161, a jeho manželky Marie, rodu Jana Kubášové tkalce ve Vamberce, č. 174. (V době snubu bydleli v čís. 17). K snubu měla sovět vrchnosti, což bylo v dobách roboty nutné.

Další matriky na farě ukazují

že otec byl rozen 25. října, 1822,  
a otec jeho byl Ignatz Schimbeck.

Va stranice 43 siójí o matce:

Marie Zerezie, - r. 1852 vyzvedla  
křestní list. Rozena Týnora,  
1819. Otec Josef Tit, matka  
Marie Titová, dcera Jana  
Kubíase. Narodila se uč. 163  
(staré).

Marie Simková, (sестра моја),  
byla narozena v čísle 3, dne  
7 května, 1847.

I then took the out-of-door  
photos listed on p. 163.

I learned that a Mrs. Kubín  
in Vamberk is related to the Tits.

Mr. Antonín Bednář, starosta,  
komercijní rada, továrník, is also

related through the Kubíases,-  
distantly.

I bought cards and pictures of  
Vamberk, - one with father's old home  
as it appears, - and also tried to  
buy a tripod, but the screw did  
not fit. It was sent to a  
machinist who bungled it so  
that I could not use it, and I  
had to leave it. We had  
hired a team to take us to  
Častolovice, but the delay made  
the trip impossible (and a heavy  
storm brewing made it undesirable),  
and the trip was given up.

I then took photos 8, 7, 30 (and  
old cottage at end of row in which  
father's house stood, - and like it),  
27, and 4. Photo 27 shows the bridge,

(earlier than father's day), looking E., with statues on sides, beginning with S. Cyril at the left, and with S. Method on the right.

We took a train for Doudleby, where we at once changed to the train going towards Prague. Paul and Bertha went on to Prague, and I stopped off at Častolovice at a little after 5 p.m.

Namberk, I am told, has changed much because of industrial development. It is famous for its lace work, and is to celebrate the anniversary of

the lady who started the industry

Častolovice has changed less. A grand old street; with the low-numbered houses, hence evidently old houses from the depot to the business part of the town. This is Rieger street. Komensky street comes up the hill to the left from it, to the old church on the hill, - kostel sv. Vita, - built in 1775. My grandparents (father's parents) were married in this church, and father was baptized in it.

Took photos 1 & 28 of the church, and 2 of Rieger street, which runs nearly parallel to the RR. east of station.

I looked up no. 92, where father was born. The house has been rebuilt, and turned at

right angles. It stands part way up the slope north of Rieger street on a very narrow lane. The present house is shown just below the big barn in photo 23, looking W. of N. It is a white house.

West of this place (no. 92) stands the old Matousek place (grandmother's old home), - no. 95. Nyír mists to Patrik Joz. Čepelkovi. I took photo 24 of the old house at no. 95. The old house, built of hewn logs, still stands. There is here a quaint row of old cottages along a narrow lane which here runs along slope, parallel to the ridge or base. Here, according to my local informants, lived

old Matousek, "obuvník a hudebník", whose son Charles, also a musician, is said to have been in Vamberk. It is said his sons are still there. Mrs. Marie Matejka, of no. 98, an old lady of 78, says that old Mr. Matousek moved "do Uher", and that the son Charles followed him, while another informant, Fr. Novák, <sup>of no. 150,</sup> her grandson, says that Charles went to Vamberk.

Fr. Jindra nyír vlastní čís. 92.  
Stará zd' domu pýt krov čast'  
nyejího domku, Tento ješt' však  
otocen o čtvrt, následkem nevhodnosti  
se soustředil.

Zářík v Častolovice a jmenuje  
Jaroslav Petr.

June 16, 1914 Thursday

Koupil jsem p. bleduice a pak  
jsem sešel do hostince u mýdráží  
kde jsem čekal na noční vlak  
do 1.05 po plnouci. Zde jsem  
se sešel s p. Karlem Tomášem,  
prednostou stanice Železnici v  
Častolovicích, který je přítel  
a spolužák Václava Kubicka,  
ještě ze Zámecké.

Vyjel jsem v 1.05. Vyspal jsem  
se na žerde laviči v 3<sup>ti</sup> tride, a  
vyjel jsem do Prahy v 5.41 ráno,  
na severozápadní nadraží.

Poslal jsem p. Kralovi žádost  
z Častolovic až nyní p. Karel  
Dvořák, obchodník ve Vamberce,  
prodat něčet za poslozený staviv.  
(Který jsem později obdržel v Praze - na  
2 K.)

Worked at my room, and also visited  
Mr. Mrazek.

In the afternoon I went up town,  
to Chodera's restaurant, and met  
the Silas, father and daughter,  
who came from [unclear] to  
see Paul. They are related to  
his mother. They are fine people.  
The daughter is an only child, and  
intends to enter the University. The  
father is in business. He wishes  
to go to America, but the parents  
object for business and family  
reasons. She is a fine intelligent  
girl, and it would be a pity to  
throw her away to some man  
under the present social conditions.

I returned to the University to

July 17, 1914 - Friday.

met Mr. Krázeck and got the negatives, and then returned to the Obecní Dům just in time to catch the Silas, who were with Paul and Bertha. They left at 7<sup>30</sup> P.M. I took supper at Městská Beseda <sup>we</sup> and went home and early to bed.

It drizzled part of the day, especially in the evening.

When we parted with the Silas the daughter cried. She wants so much to go to America, but the parents object. The father is evidently very indulgent and thinks much of his daughter, but he cannot see his way clear to permit this. And the good girl will be lost here!

I spent the forenoon at my room, and with prof. Kerner and Mr. Krázeck, while Bertha and Paul went out. We took dinner (Bertha & I) at the Městská Beseda, and I attended to banking. It rained much of the time.

The Bank paid me 241 K. for 10 L, and for an additional 5 L, 120.50 K., a total of 361.50 K. for 15 L.

We went to Bradčany and made the rounds of the church and the main halls, and Belvedere. We spent the evening, on the return, at the "Slavia" restaurant <sup>opposite</sup> near the Národní Dům, where Dr. Čeklo joined us. He was quite

July 18, 1914, Saturday.

jolly, and appeared to be ready for any sort of a lark. He and Paul have struck up quite a comradeship.

After spending a pleasant social evening, we started for home. On the way Dr. Pebbles suggested that we visit "Fleki," the chief drinking place of Prague. We merely walked through; that was enough! The place is noisy, with all sorts of branches and corners. The tables are crowded in, & every space is occupied. The ceilings are low, and the air heavy with smoke and bad breath. And here these people,—men and women, come to sit by the hour! Usually a particular company selects a particular evening and table after a certain hour (11 P.M.?) no more orders are taken for beer, but the guests order as many glasses as they wish before that hour. We went home!

We packed early for our trip into Germany and Switzerland. I ran Mr. Krizek about developing negatives after I get back, and visited with Dr. Domiu, who gave me further assurance that the matter of my Ph.D. (Honorary) will progress satisfactorily.

We took our grips and went up town. We had dinner at a restaurant near the depot, and left at 2<sup>56</sup> P.M. for Dresden.

Paul was stopped at the depot, as he was about to board the train, by a policeman who tried to arrest him.

Probably Paul's complexion and appearance suggested a Serb, - or the officer was on the wrong scent. He reluctantly released him in time for the train.

We traveled again over the familiar route to Podmokli, but the whole region had changed. When I came in the spring everything was just starting, - now the harvest is on, the hop vines are greatly developed and form a conspicuous part of the plants covering, - much of the fruit, then is flower, has been picked, and there are many suggestions of the approach of autumn.

It was quite misty, and later rained some, so that the view was not always good.

We noted particularly the old ruined castle of Střekov just before we reached Ústí. Ústí itself is

fine, with picturesque scenery, an old church, nearby ruins of old castles, etc. It is worthy of another visit.

We reached Dresden at 6<sup>50</sup> AM and put up at the Seidel Pension, Lüttichau Strasse, no. 30, not far from the depot.

We saw a Zeppelin airship circling about over the city, - a great lumbering thing with a lot of room for passengers.

We took a walk to the terrace along the Elbe, - as indicated on map of Dresden. We passed Luther monument, and that of Albert, King of Saxony.

We passed the Market Building which has a great painting on outer walls showing succession of rulers.

In the vicinity of the statue of King

July 19, 1914, Sunday.

Albert are located the Art Museum, Albertinum (almost, largely statuary). Across the river we can see the government buildings. Saw the Zeppelin again.

A violent storm is brewing, and we hurried back. It commenced to rain, and we retired to a restaurant for supper. Here we had a little difficulty because the waiter brought only two suppers for three people, and claimed that was all that we ordered.

On the way to our rooms we stopped at a shop to buy postal cards, but as it was after 9 P.M. we had to stand on the street in the rain because it was against the rules to keep open after 9 o'clock. Finally reached our rooms and I went to bed early.

We took a morning walk through the park to the Zoological and Botanical gardens, and then went to the Art Gallery, where we spent some time in examining the great collection of paintings, - many of them said to have been secured by theft and robbery in conquest. The gallery contains the world's most famous painting, - Raffael's Sistine Madonna and Child. Before this painting we met Dr. Beard and two ladies from the University.

There are many English speaking people in the crowd. The gallery is large, with many rooms, and is described in the guide which I secured. Bertha was taken sick and went

July 20, 1914, Monday

to her room. Paul and I took dinner at the Liebig Restaurant (Bavarian), where I forgot my camera, and had to return for it from the Pension.

These Saxons are more congenial and less overbearing than the Prussians.

We went to the depot, and had to wait for the Berlin train until 4<sup>th</sup> P.M. I sent out postal cards from the station.

The trip to Berlin was very ordinary. The fields are ripe and everywhere the harvest is on.

We reached Berlin at 6<sup>51</sup> P.M. and put up at "Hospiz-Pension und Hotel Stadt Dresden", of J. Uhlig, Berlin S.W. II,

Hedemannstr. 5.

We took a walk along Friedrichstrasse and Unter den Linden in the evening.

Bertha and I went to Unter den Linden (Paul was with us a part of the time) to take photographs. We learned that photography in the streets was not permitted except by permission of the police dept. But an inquiry found that its only purpose was to prevent blocking of busy streets. The police both on Unter den Linden and Sieges Allee permitted us to take photos if we kept off of the busy lines of traffic.

We walked towards the Royal Palace and I took photos 5, 6, 7, - all Reichs Vienna plates.

We then walked to the Sieges Allee and took photos 8, 28, 1, 2 and 27.

Photo. 28 is of special interest. It shows the row of statues on the west side of Sieges Allee. The first in the picture is that of Frederick II, 1440-1470, the next that of Frederick I, 1415-1440, the third that of Kaiser Sigmund, 1378-1397 and 1411-1415, and the fourth that of Kaiser Karl IV (our Karel Velky), 137-98.

The line of statues begins at the north end on the west side, near the Column of Victory, with Albert der Baer, 1100-1170, who holds a cross aloft, and has the busts of two bishops behind him. The line then runs chronologically to the south, Frederick II being at the south end of the line. Hence

the line runs north on the east side, and ends with Emperor Wilhelm der Grosse I, with the busts of Bismarck and von Molthey just opposite Albrecht der Baer.

After dinner we went to Dahlem by rail

Bertha & Paul went to the Pharmacological Institute, and I to the Botanical Garden.

#### Dahlem Botanical Garden.

These gardens were developed under the encouragement of Emperor Wilhelm, who wished to excell the Kew Gardens.

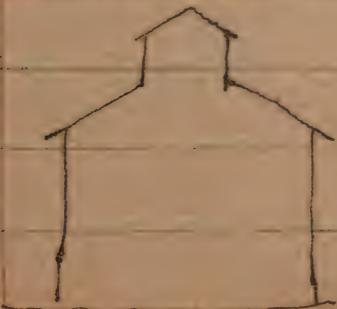
Neither he, nor the Botanists, seemed to consider, however, that the sandy region about Berlin is very unfavorable to an all-around garden. Special conditions, such as soil-beds, rock-heaps, etc., were created artificially at great

expense, but even this does not overcome the handicap.

I called at the homes of Dr. (Geheimrat) Engler and Dr. Diele, but neither of them at home. I then strolled about the garden and made miscellaneous observations.

The plant houses have blinds of slate, wired together, which can be drawn up on rollers. The walls of the plant houses are of brick, and have ventilating windows in lower part.

In the houses with upright walls canvas curtains are used.



Section of a till house,—  
the central part for feeding, etc.

The surface of the grounds is quite irregular, — partly original, but largely artificially created.

An interesting feature of the gardens is the development of beds for special studies. A more detailed grouping is shown in the description of the gardens (printed), but I particularly noted the following:

- A bed demonstrating Geotropism, Heliotropism, Anisotropism, etc. The latter, for example, under a box-like cover, open at ends.
- A bed showing change in position of leaves, day and night. Here are Oxalis Deppei, Chenopodium album, Stellaria media, Trifolium rubens, etc.
- A bed showing abnormal green "flowers", etc.

- A series of beds illustrating various types of pollination, as flowers with exposed nectaries, flowers with concealed nectaries, <sup>heteromorphic</sup> diomorphic flowers, etc.

This is a fine feature of the garden.

I went out and took photo 27, "Unter den Linden," the street in front of the garden. This has a row of nice oaks on each side, and the street railway runs in the curb-parking on the sides, - not in the paved street. It is a fine avenue.

I returned to the garden and found that Paul and Bertha had come in. We walked about the gardens, giving special attention to the ecological part, which seems

to be wholly an effort to show plant geography by groups of representative plants.

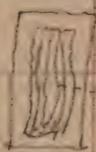
The piles of limestone, lava, granite rocks, etc., sometimes with trickling water, and sometimes dry, furnish a variety of conditions, and special soil beds furnish still other variety. The pile of rock showing the Caucasus flora is fine. An Australian section is also noteworthy.

The earth and rock in some cases had to be hauled from great distances.

Sixty men are now required to care for the garden. This has been cut from 100, formerly employed.

In many cases they temper the light in the plant houses by a streak

of white lead (or whitewash?) on  
each pane; thus:



-Paint.

The gate-keeper told me that Dr. Engler was expected to take out a class (into the garden) at 6:45 AM. I waited, but was told that he observed the "akademische viertel," and would be late. However, he came into the garden by a private entrance from his villa, and disappeared in the maze of the garden with his class. As it was late I could not take the time to hunt him up. We returned to Berlin, and after supper called on Dr. & Mrs. Geo. Shull. Shull has been in Berlin since last fall, and is writing his Burbank report.

July 21, 1914, Tuesday.

After some delay, — a shave and haircut, etc., I took the train for Dahlem again. Women were soliciting very publicly at Potzdamer Platz, one of the most public places, at 9 o'clock in the morning!

I went to the Botanical Building next to the garden and found Dr. Dicke. He is a very jovial, lively energetic man, and treated me with great courtesy.

We had a lengthy conversation concerning ecological matters.

He suggested that at Balle there are still remnants of steppes. Also bits of sand-stepper near Mainz and Bingen. He loaned me a military map, and an ecological map, of the vicinity of Mainz, and suggested that I go from Mainz to Worms, and then to Heidesheim and Badenheim.

Here are tertiary and diluvial sands, with remnants of the old sand-steppe flora. He suggested that I do not attempt to photograph at Hornbach, as this is a military drill ground. He also suggested that I get Jennecke's paper on the "Sand-flora von Mainz". He also suggested Sion, Switzerland, as a good place.

He offers to send a German herbarium for sets of prairie plants. He also wants my prairie papers.

He also wants notes on work in the Lake-side Laboratory.

The work in the department of Botany is here mostly morphological and taxonomy. The physiological

work is done in a separate Institute by Dr. Haberlandt.

Dr. Diels wants southwestern desert material, acorns of oaks. He also suggests that I publish a description (comparative) of the prairie, the sand- and salt-pustas of Hungary, and the steppe remnants at Prague.

He also suggests that I send pamphlets, laws, etc., concerning conservation, to

Dr. Conwertz<sup>1</sup> (Conwertz)

Berlin W.

Grunewald Nr. 67

Dr. Diels then showed me about the building. The herbarium is very large, and occupies four stories of the building! It is wholly systematic. One story is devoted to cryptogams.

There is a good sized laboratory for taxonomy.

There is also a large "museum", in part semi-popular, - with wood sections, fruits, products, etc. Dr. Diels said that this is kept up for popular use largely, as they must please those who furnish the money!

There are cases that show tree-trunk, root, fruit, leaves; parasites, etc. - also picture of tree.

He suggested that fine large plant pictures could be purchased from Neue Photographischen Gesellschaft Berlin - Steglitz.

Also colored scenes of mountains, etc., from Nenker & Uslermeyer Dresden.

We then took a stroll about the gardens, giving chief attention to the prairie section. This is badly confused, plants from the <sup>dry</sup> plains being mixed with those of the prairie. The beds lack altogether the aspect of the prairie. Many of the plants are in the wrong relation. *Rhus glabra* with plants of open prairie, *Helianthus* in the open (where it is not doing well); etc. Altogether the aspect is more nearly that of some of the tangled prairie borders.

I agreed to send seeds, with detailed descriptions of habitats, and with notes on the grouping of prairie plants in dry and wetter situations, on loess, sand, etc.

This was a fine visit.

I then called at the Plant Physiology Institute across the way, but Dr. Haberlandt was out lecturing somewhere in Berlin, and I did not find him. The janitor took me about, and was able to explain the various laboratories, etc., as he is evidently also the "Diener".

Dr. Haberlandt, who is also a Zehnmark, has a finely equipped office, and private laboratory. This is on main first floor (not basement). Here he has three laboratories in line on N. side. These are for microscopic work, and his "physiology" is evidently largely morphological (as had been suggested by Dr. Dichtl). He seems to have a large number of microscopes,

There is also a fine lecture room with raised seats, a case for charts, (the charts are rolled up ~~and set up next~~) and a case for models which show fibrovascular bundles, etc., etc.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor is not this where Dr. Haberland's office is? I am quite sure that it is, and that the lecture room and labs. are on first floor, N. side?

On W. side Dr. <sup>von</sup> Guttenberg has a special microscopical laboratory, and a separate paraffin room. Also an office or private room.

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, north side, are the docents rooms, and a museum room, in which there is not yet much in the way of collections—some woods, fruits and bottled materials.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> (top) floor there is a photo room with sky light, and a dark room.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor on the south side there is a chemical laboratory with hood, spectroscope, scales, and work-tables.

On the first floor on the S. side is the library, and adjoining it, a reading room.

The library is fair, but the reading room is small. It is evidently intended only for advanced students.

The basement is high and mostly well lighted. On its north side are two physiological laboratories. These contain rotation tables, etc.

Next to these, on the west, is a small experimental plant-house, built as an annex to side of building, equipped with bell-glasses, etc. The tables in lab. are covered with grey linoleum.

In the physiological laboratory there is not a large amount of glass ware, - I have as much. An Anemometer is set up, there are large accurate transpiration scales which will take plants 1 meter high, and some other <sup>minor</sup> apparatus, but not a large amount.

On the south side of the basement there is a mycological laboratory, not yet much equipped, - in which Bacteriology is also to be included. There is also a garden and small

plant houses on the outside. This building is north and some east, across the street, from the Botanical Museum. It is new, and not yet fully equipped.

Dr. Diele informed me that the grounds hereabouts were first public (royal or state) property. It was decided to sell out, but reserve a part of the land for the garden and some public buildings. The departments of Botany, Zoology and Geology will be located here, - it is expected. The humanities will stay in the old building in Berlin, also medicine.

The ground here is somewhat rough, and is the loamiest around Berlin.

I returned to Berlin at 2:45 P.M., and secured a lunch at the Pension. We then packed up and left for Leipzig at 6<sup>28</sup> P.M. Paul did not get his laundry, and arranged to have it sent to Jena.

The country from Berlin to Leipzig is a flat plain. The harvest is on. We saw an aeroplane near Leipzig.

We reached Leipzig at 8<sup>43</sup> P.M., and put up at the Kistner Pension, - a very pleasant, homelike place.

I stood a long time on the street - at Augustus Platz, before Paul and Bertha succeeding in finding the place. My pile of baggage attracted some attention so late in the evening.

While waiting I noticed that young fellows tried to make up with girls on the street uniformly failed. A better lot than in Berlin!

July 22, 1914 - Wednesday.

I started out alone at 8<sup>15</sup> AM,  
Bertha and Paul going after their  
respective interests. Paul calls  
Bertha the "museum specialist,"  
and she reports that his only  
interest is in dirty bottles and labeling.  
I called at Max Wey's book  
establishment, and secured the  
addresses of German, Austrian  
and Swiss botanists (which I had  
left behind). - Took photo 28.

I then went to the Botanical  
Garden and called on Dr. Pfeffer,  
a venerable, fine old man, with  
whom I had a pleasant conference.  
He wants the Prairie paper. We had  
examinations, and so arranged  
with one of his young assistants

to show me about. He used fair  
English.

They have had this year about  
380 students.

On the ground floor there is a small  
plant house on S. side of building (an  
annex to it) for soil experiments, etc.  
Nearby is a small store-room for  
seeds to be used in experimental work.  
Next is a dark room, about 10 ft.  
square, with spectroscope, electric  
light, etc.

Along the corridor are cases for  
chemicals, centrifugal machines, and  
morphological apparatus. There is  
also a case resembling an ice-chest  
in which charts are kept, - rolled up  
and set up on end. There is also

a case for transpiration apparatus.  
The lecture room is quite large, and  
contains a fine projecting apparatus  
of Dr. Pfeffer's own design.

Charts are evidently very much used.  
On the north side is a small lecture  
room for Bacteriology.

There is a special room for  
electric experiments. East of  
the small lecture room is a small  
laboratory for beginners in histology  
and physiology.

There are many cultures of algae in jars  
for experimental purposes with lights, etc.  
The south part of the east end is  
devoted to advanced students. Here  
there is an apparatus for throwing  
spectrum on slide, under dark

hood, and observing the effect (attracting,<sup>etc</sup>)  
of different colored lights on algae.

On east side are two connected  
laboratories (not large) for advanced  
students.

Then south on the east side is a  
small chemical laboratory, and  
sterilizing apparatus.

The upper story is devoted to  
the home (evidently sumptuous)  
and private laboratories of  
Dr. Pfeffer.

On the north side of the basement  
is a small, cool plant house  
attached to building. Here Dr. Pfeffer  
is just now working (with anerometer)  
on the force of drooping of leaves in  
"sleep". The petioles are stiffened with

wire, so that only drooping of blade is considered, and a fine wire is placed through blade, and passed over fulley of auxonometer.

In the basement is a store-room for glass-ware. Students pay  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the breakage. Some departments, like Chemistry, charge full price. A dark room for photography on East side.

A small cool room, with cooling chamber in a double walled box, with packing. Cooling

A store room for Bacteriological ware, etc.

A workshop, with necessary machinery and tools, vices, etc.

A constant temperature room in

the basement, with an electric thermostat, - i.e. one making and breaking electric connections. This is kept at  $28^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $-82.4^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). There is a special furnace for heating, and coke is used. The mechanism turns the hot air in or out.

A gas-motor room contains presses which are capable of producing pressure of 1200 atmospheres.

An ice-chest stands in the hall.

A distilling room with automatic distilling apparatus.

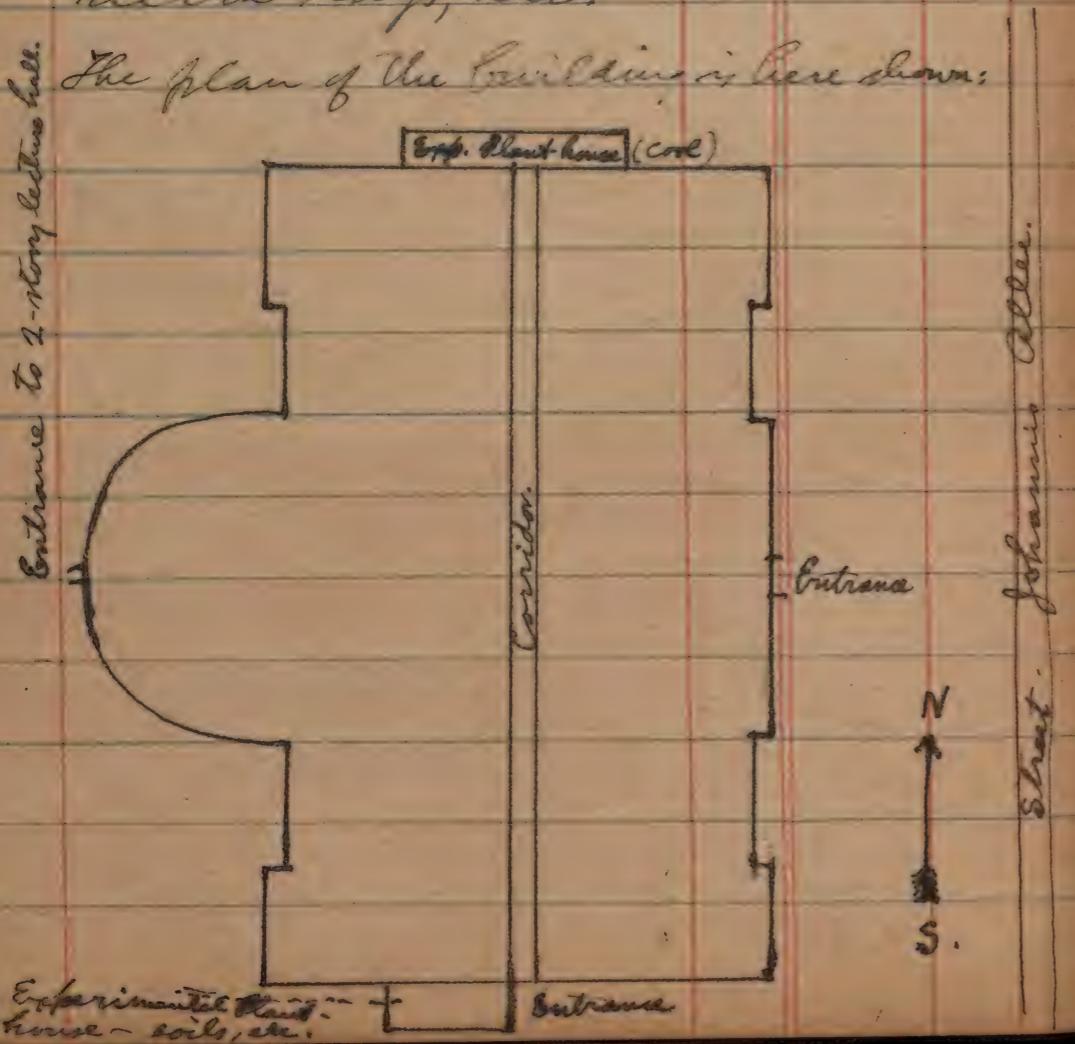
A cool room for paraffin work in warm weather.

A special laboratory in which now an advanced student is trying to determine the effect of acetylene gas on plants.

A room contains appliance for quick heating of water. A large gas flame heats water passed through a slender coil.

A small room, on west side, for photomicrography, work with ultra rays, etc.

The plan of the building is here down:



Dr. Pfeffer's laboratories are equipped with a great variety of apparatus, but most of the apparatus is simple, and of his own designing and home make.

I returned to dinner, as the gardens are closed from 12 to 2.

After dinner we all started out for the Botanical Garden, with the intention of going on to the book & printing exhibition and the great Denkmal erected in memory of the German, Austrian and Russian who fell at the battle of Leipzig.

I took photos 7 and (in the garden) 8<sup>1</sup>, and 3.

The Botanical Garden is not large. There are small systematic groups

Aug. 21, 1914. Prague.

of plants, and small habitat groups, like *Cactaceæ*, *Selaginella*, etc.

We then walked towards the Deakneul, and stopped to take photos, 4 and 29, of the Russian Memorial Chapel.

I damaged my tripod here and returned to the city for repair, while Bertha and Paul went on.

Lipzig is a clean place. The people seem very different from those of Berlin; - they are cleaner (morally) and less pompous. There is an intellectual atmosphere about the city similar to that of Prague.

Spent the evening in writing, and in packing for tomorrow's early trip to Halle.

- 29 - Plant houses & rock pile - Botan. Garden      ~~Hausf.~~
- 30 - Lily pond, forcing house & Botan. Inst. "
- 1 - *Ampelopsis* "fern" - Apolinářská Kolon. L.
- 2 - Karlštejn, looking W-
- 7 - " " " Godol. building (south)
- 8 - Looking down Albrecht west
- 23 - Technika
- 24 - Karlštejn náměstí - looking N.  
3 - (Spoiled) - flower beds & fountain (ind.)
- 5 - Vítězslav Hálek
- 4 - Čingál - used for Geol. Ind. (Spoiled) - Hausf.
- 6 - Benedikt Rožek - Sene Karlova Nám. (Special)

V Aug. 21, 1914 Prague all Hausf.

- 3 - Looking up Petřínské ul. - Apo. M. D. Štěpán.
  - 27, 28  
29, 30 - Špilberk vodárna Vinohrady
  - 5 - Při Humpolci Bernárova - Olomouc.
  - 6 - Kollar
  - 4 - P. J. Šafařík
  - 1 - Gindely
  - 2 - Karel Brainer
  - 8 - Dalej - podle Kládké ul. - Vinohrady
  - 23 - Košice (gotický chrám) St. Ladislav - a Pukyňovo náměstí
  - 24 - "Jedová chycě" - Apolinářská ul.
  - ? - Jan Kliment Klicpera - Olomouc
- Viz III brázen.

Aug. 18, 1914 - Trees Praha  
Aug. 20, 1914 - from same - Ra.

- |                           |       |           |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------|
| 1- Jan Neruda             | Spots | Ra        |
| 2- Jan Krajci             |       | + Viller  |
| 7- Svatopluk Čech         | "     | + Villier |
| 8- Dr. J. Kaigl           | "     | + "       |
| 29- Jablonsky & Trabitsky | "     | + "       |
| 30- Vitezslav Havel       | "     | + "       |
| 28- Albertov from Syberia | "     | - -       |
| 27- Čertov sloup          | "     | + Villier |

<sup>Aug. 20</sup>  
28- 1<sup>st</sup> bed. - Zool., with black & yell. building; 2<sup>nd</sup> = + Villier

Physics with 1<sup>st</sup> building black & yellow, 2<sup>nd</sup> red & white

34- Albertov views

(not good)

5 Aug. 20, 1914 Zlíchov & Sv. Prokop.

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 27- Vyšehrad, z církevní lodi.                          | Viller    |
| 28- " a saueronium " "                                  | "         |
| 3- Zlíchovský kostelik, na výpověď stále.               | "         |
| 4- Bránické shaly (with abutments)                      | "         |
| 23. Stohy slamy a žebřinovým - zde Zlíchovský           | "         |
| 24- Sv. Prokopské videlicentilie a chlapecký jezdecký   | "         |
| 5- Betula (Mrs. Domík) - na stráni uprostřed obce.      | "         |
| 1- From top of knoll - looking E. Sv. Prokop -          | "         |
| 2- Steep on prototypus slopes - savanna                 | "         |
| 29- Skalní stráň - boulders - Sv. Prokop videlicentilie | "         |
| 30- Uval a kultivované - steppe savanna, boulders stone | "         |
| 5- Wheat field - women children                         | (Special) |

August 16, 1914 - Stodůlky a Blatná

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 29. Hauff) - Looking W. across Stodůlky.                  |  |
| 5- (Special) Motel in Stodůlky -                          |  |
| 2- Stodůlka (and Lány)                                    |  |
| 3- (Hauff) Side view of no. 17 - building in front        |  |
| 4- (Hauff) - Front view of no. 17.                        |  |
| 30- (Hauff) - New school in Stodůlky -                    |  |
| 5- (Hauff) - No. 47, Dvorce hill, now - Obrubice          |  |
| 24- (Hauff) - No. 47, farther - Spring below, to right.   |  |
| 1- (Hauff) - No. 47, front, looking East, White           |  |
| part of house, to left is barn, & garden in front.        |  |
| 7- Villerova - from knob above hotel - looking N. (Hauff) |  |
| 2- (Hauff) Nové hostely, a v pravo dostava střechy -      |  |
| 8- (Hauff) - Looking E. of U. at "Hvežda".                |  |
| 27- ( ) - Looking nearly E. - church part of battle field |  |
| 28- ( ) - Looking E. of U. across the main battle field   |  |
| between Hvežda & the church. Arable,                      |  |
| 6- (Special) - View of front of church &                  |  |
| crowd.  |  |

Aug. 8, 95

215

August 14, 1914 Žižkov.

- 3. (Villiers) Vozová silnice, Žižkov, upřeká, zde  
na straně. Jen želby výhled. <sup>Nyní jen</sup> chodci.
- 4. Jihovýchod Žižkova (hory) - horky, E. od Žižkovy <sup>tůnky</sup> Husové.
- 1. Žižkov z Poděbradského břehu v Žižkově - W. + W. voda  
zde prý se blíží aktiva mrtva.
- 2. Secerní cesta Žižkova - česká - zpáteční na horkou.
- 27. ~~Společnost výroby řemeslnického Žižkova~~

Aug. 15, 1914 - Praha

- 28. (Villiers) Nábreží - k Palackému, mostu.  
Dolejší část - písek, kamenné, atd.
- 29. (Villiers) Kustodieho Podolského pod Želivským  
mostem. Hostinec "Na Ulytce" - obytné.
- 23. (Hauff Ortho.) - Red Geraniums Petříně -  
along Nábreží opp. Vyšehrad.
- 24. ("") - Eleemos "Rudolf" - crowded - most/  
people travel by boat now - no trains!
- 30. (Villiers) - Dům Krajíčka pod Vyšehradem.  
Prasnice.

Dům Jana Krajíčka  
českého geologa

His house  
stood back  
on bank.

Now gone.

- 7. (Hauff Ortho.) W. wing of new sanatorium  
below Vyšehrad. Note flowers on  
verandas, - a feature of the city.

- 8. Vyšehrad a vinice - S. side. Z Libeňské  
nábrží, - Podolí

August 13, 1914 Olsany.

- 1. (Special) - František Kliment Klickra. <sup>spoiled</sup>
- 7. (Ortho-Hauff). Hrob Karla Sabiny.
- 8. ( " " ) - Jos. Noves.
- 3. (Peroty) - Karel Maixner. <sup>spoiled</sup>
- 23. (Ortho-Hauff). Fuegus a Týř.
- 4. (Peroty) - Anna Naprstková.
- 24. (Ortho-Hauff). František Ladislav Čelakovský.
- 2. (Special) - Karolina Světlá. <sup>(?)</sup>
- 29. ( " ) Karel Sládkovský.
- 27. (Peroty) - Jaroslav Černík. <sup>(?)</sup>
- 28. ( " ) - Dr. Anton Jindely. <sup>spoiled</sup>
- 5. ( " ) - Augustin Smetana.
- 30. (Special) - Pavel Josef Safárik. <sup>(?)</sup>
- 6. (Peroty) - Jan Kollar. <sup>spoiled</sup>

August 12, 1914 - Praha, Paříž, ato.  
5 a 6 srpené, ostatní až po výpravě.

- 3 - Libušina lázeň - Paříž - (viz zápisky)
- 4 - Vůz na vodu, - vodí - u Libušiných lázní.
- 23 - Repové pole. - Z Paříže k Uvořicům.
- 24 - Přesničné pole. - Na Paříži. Babček obří klasby.
- 7 - Pohled východně z Paříže, přes Michle, a dále přes Žabčice, a dále v Hájku a Stodoly - Hostivice.  
Na jihovýchod od Prahy.
- 27 - Stohy obilí, - all. Moderní hospodářství. Jen ženy na stohu.
- 5 - Jeřámové pole, - část pohledu. Vůz se žebřinou. Na Paříži u raciony (pohodnice). Zde pracují trestanci pod stráží.
- 6 - Staré vápenky - na Podolí.
- 28 - " " - " (Čejka).
- 8 - Pařížské údolí, a kostelik. Zde velká hlavní bitva, 1424, - a římanové Moravské zde byli побiti.

August 14, 1914 - Praha. (Dopoledne).

- Stohy
- 29 - Česká Technika - proti Karlovo náměstí
  - 30 - Pomník Vítězslava Hájka, na severním konci Karlovo náměstí
  - 23 - Starý činžák (čísly dleho sloužil v letecích geologickém, mineralogickém a geografickém)
  - 3 - Jednočlenský "potok" s munkou. Viz výj.
  - 5 (4. výběr) - Mlýny: A. Kopecký - Krušnohorský Valcový mlýn, na Riegrově Nábreží proti Myslibově ulici.
  - 1 - Fašerové of Kopecký's mill, with Krušnohorský in background. Note flowers in houses on Žabčickách.
  - 2 - Františkovo Nábreží - (Cone of Robinia pseudoacacia, - trees 2 + ft. in diam, not topped)
  - 7 - Karlova most a Hradčany - z Františkova Nábreží.
  - 8 - Petřín a Rozhledna, z Františkova Nábreží. (East)
  - 28 - (Ortho) Hradčany a Karlovo Most, - vodárná v Praze.
  - 27 - ("") Hradčany z Nábreží Komunika Prince Rudolfa. (Front lens out.)

Aug. 1, 1914 Berne (Botanical Garden)

K

- 23- Large Palm house. (Eastman) The garden's dwelling is at moist base of life.
- 24- Botanical Institute - near end. " Elypterus to right.
- 5- View across garden "
- 6- " " towards Institute, across rock-piles (alpine), bank, etc. (Eastman)

K

Aug. 1, 1914 - Thun.

- (spires)
  - 27- View of the Alps & the Lake. (Eastman)
  - 28- nearer view, from boat - " (spires)
- I Aug. 2-1914 - Thun, etc. (vicinity)
- 27- View of Stockhorn, etc. (Ortho)
  - 28- Smailery at Winnis.

I

Aug. 3, 1914 - Along Lake Thun.

- 1- Mt. Niesen from depot at Thun.
- 27- Mt. Niesen, from boat, at 2<sup>nd</sup> landing.

2- Garden & Bot. Inst.  
2- looking west

H July 29, 1914 - Wednesday - Freiburg

- 5- (Agfa)- Botanical Institute of University - looking S.E.
- 6- (Agfa) Part of new garden & hollows, and part of main way.
- 7- Garden-to-be - Black Forest in rear.

July 31, 1914 - Wassenweiler.

- 7- Kaiserstuhl, with my cuts in notch. From flat.
- 4- Road & cuts.

8- Exposure 4.

- (Agfa)
- large  
concretion - - - - - Fossils  
Locos, remains  
to manit. law.
- 3- (Agfa) Looking up the road past cut 4 - Wassenweiler
- 4- (Agfa) Same as 8).

23- Nodules in road, - from exp. (4).

- 24- Looking along road, up lower slope past exposures  
1 and 2, which lie on left.

July 31, 1914 - Gottenheim.

- (Agfa)
- 29- First cut, with two locos & intermediate laminated water band. yellow law 15 ft.
- 30- Same - more distant. (Agfa)
- lighter, - 4 ft. - oxidized
- Bank - Heavier yellow law  
Fossils - 6 ft.

F July 27, 1914 Heidelberg (Eastman)

- 29 - View parallel with river and away from the entrance, toward greenhouse.
- 30 - View of rectim <sup>eastern</sup> garden with Greeks, etc.
- 23 - Bergheimer street entrance to the Botanical Institute.
- 24 - Opposite side, from Clöck, on postoffice side. - Bot. Inst.

July 28, 1914 Tuesday. Strasburg

- 5 - Street past Botanical Institute (Universitätstraße. Maple trees. <sup>Eastman</sup>)
- 7 - Botanical Institute (Eastman)
- 8 - View of central part of garden & houses. (Eastman)
- 6 - a group of plant houses. (main) Eastman
- 3 - (affa) A part of University building,
- 4 - The Strasburg "Country."

E. July 26, 1914 Sunday. Rhine trip.

- ~~Spored~~ <sup>affa</sup> Photo 23 - Snap at old ruins. Rhindstein, <sup>affa</sup>
- Photo 24 - Snap at vineyards on right.
- ~~Spored~~ <sup>Eastman</sup> Photo 25 - Castle at Bacharach <sup>Stahleck</sup>.
- Photo 8 - Hills below Bacharach, with ledges and vineyards. <sup>Eastman</sup> <sup>affa</sup>
- Photo 27 - Opposite St. Goar - terraced slopes. <sup>affa</sup>
- Photo 28 - Terraced slopes + castle Katz, <sup>affa</sup> St. Goar.
- Photo 5 - Rheinfels, near St. Goar, with front lens out - extension. <sup>affa</sup>
- Photo 6 - Terraces, looking down the Rhine from near base of Lorelei. <sup>affa</sup>
- Photo 1 (affa) Across to the top of Loreley ridge, - castle (Katz), beyond.
- Photo 29 - (Eastman). Castle Katz, and terraces on the Loreley side.
- Photo 30 - nearer view.
- Photo 2 <sup>affa</sup> - Loreley rock, looking up river.

D. July 25, 1914 - Saturday.  
Heidesheim & Brudenheim

Photo 3 (Agfa) - Sand bank, cut 1,  
from which I collected fossils.

Photo 4 - Sandy area, - looking N.E. towards  
the Rhine, over cut 1. It has  
original xerophytic vegetation.

Photo 29 - A new view of the sand flora,  
with two little German girls, Eva  
Kiefer and Marie Eschborn,  
the latter Bleichstrasse nr. 26, -  
the former just Bleichstrasse,

Photo 30 - Very similar to (29)

Photo 27 - (Agfa) - Scotch pine, with moss carpet,  
a few Juniperus communis  
This is in forest near Brudenheim.

There are also tufts of a slender grass.

Photo 23 - Arrows sand, see Heidesheim

11 24 11 10 7.

Praha - May 13. University, + vicinity.  
<sup>of Prague</sup>

- 1 - Stone pile in Bot. Garden - at corner of Botany building. Cramer.
- 2 - Cast "alpin" "
- 7 - Upravo Zool. a math. Vlevo fyzika  
Albertov - Vlevo dole budou cesty patkol, vlevo <sup>a anton.</sup>
- 8 - C. k. chemický institut (v pravého geologického)
- 27 - Botanický institut - looking N.E. Cramer.
- 28 - " " " " " D.E. "
- 23x - Apolinářská ulice - (not so H. wide) <sup>32-tim.</sup> Cramer.
- 24x - Albertov - výšné budovy - výz lesních - Cramer.
- 5 - Ernářský klášter - zdejší město býk. Cramer.
- 6 - Botanická zahrada - looking N. - 100' S - Cramer.
- 7 - Botanisches Institut Garden - Derna - Cramer.
- 8 - Klementínský institut - geol. + zool. - v levo. Cramer. C.R.
- 29x - Beds in Bot. Garden. Different soils in various
- 30x - Balkan plants (to left) - Bot. Garden - Cramer.

May 17 - Černosice, Roblin, Karlíček  
údolí.

- 27 - Stráň s polichami <sup>sous.</sup> u horní Černosice.
- 28 - Folded Silurian strata above - Černosické údolí. - Seeds 27. Seeds.
- 23x - *Picea excelsa* nursery - no shelter - Roblin woods. ap. = 44, count = 220 Roblin Seeds 27
- 24x - *Picea excelsa* forest - Zbraslavské pašovice Seeds 27
- 3 - Karlíček údolí - Silted strata (28) Looking E. Seeds 27.
- 1 - " " - Looking E. - high hill. Seeds 27 Seeds 27
- 2 - Cleared strip - deciduous for. - copse - Karlíček údolí
- 7 - Karlíček údolí - Strip with stumps left. Seeds 27.
- 8 - " " Looking W. from top of high hill. Seeds 27
- 29x - Karlíček kostel - over 500 yrs. old. Seeds 27.
- 30x - " " " " " "

Praha - May 20.

- Cis. 14 - Žižkova ul. My home!
- Emanuelský klášter - z Palackého náměstí
- Part of inner wall - z Pálka - Vyšehrad fort holes - under made. Cramer.
- Pomník Karoliny Svobodé - Karlovo náměstí Cramer.
- Pomník Palackého - Palackého Náměstí - (z trámy) Cramer.
- Pomník Jungmann - Jungmannovo Náměstí - Cramer.
- Pomník Palackého (z předu) Cramer.

May 21, 1914 - Vyšehrad.

- 5 - Kostel sv. Petra a Pavla Cramer.
- 7 - U. side wall - higher than 5-story flats
- 23x - Fr. Lad. Rieger - stony. Cramer.
- 24x - Antonín Dvořák - Cramer.
- 3 - Božena Němcová - "
- 4 - Preslové - "
- 1 - Looking E. towards Rieger's grave Note high mounds. Cramer.
- 2 - Slavín - "
- 27 - Jan Purkyně 1787-1869 - "
- 28 - Bedřich Smetana - "
- 29x - Vyšehrad tunnel - "
- 30x - NW. corner of Vyšehrad. walls & cliff. Cramer.

May 16, 1914

- Část Botanické zahrady (Univ.) od jižního vchodu. 100-8. -
- Část Alpin - pavilon

Radotín, May 23, 1914

- seeds 27.
- 27- Steppe-scrub oak-edge of forest. N. side of valley.  
N. side of valley-seeds
- 28- " -scrub oak & Scotch pine-Ranunculus in fore. 27
- 1- Edge of "opening"-scrub *Pinus sylvestris*-Kondr. valley,  
*Limeatae* seeds 27
- 2- Folded Silurian strata, & rocky slopes. N. side valley  
seeds 27
- 3- Xerophytic knob near Radotín N. side of valley
- 7- View W. (S?) along branch Cholečké nádolí- seeds 27.
- 8- Scrub Scotch pine & oaks. N. side. Seeds 27
- 5- Folded Silurian strata <sup>erraticum</sup> N. side, seeds 27  
xerophytic slopes  
Dried & scale off soil seeds 27.
- 6- Quarry-N. side Radotín valley-Slope=stony  
and W. of it deciduous forest. *Hedysaria* & *Hedera*.
- 29x- From knob in (3) looking S. E. clearing is *Picea*,  
S. side trees forest.
- 30x-Look E. up Radotín valley from knob 31-Seeds 27.
- 23x- Edge of opening-N. side valley. Seeds 27
- 24x- Altar by roadside, with doll as  
St. Mary.- Radotín nádolí. Seeds 27.

Karlín Týn - May 23.

- Karlín Týn, looking S. of W.-Seeds 27.
- " " " E.
- " " " E.

Praha 15 června, 1914

- 27- W. (inner) gate-French-Vyšehrad.-farther in.
- 28- Karlovo brána - outer (E.) " -
- 8- Albertov & Univ. - from Vyšehrad.
- 29x- Dunes (west) gate-French-60 yrs. old-Vyšehrad
- 1- Staré řávce (Bříza) Vyšehrad.
- 2- Novější řávce - Vyšehrad.
- 5- Řávce 60 roků staré-Kousek stárných  
zdi (nad Karlových)
- 24x- Hradby staré i nové,- staré v  
lev. - Vyšehrad.

V Praze 15<sup>a</sup> - 17 června

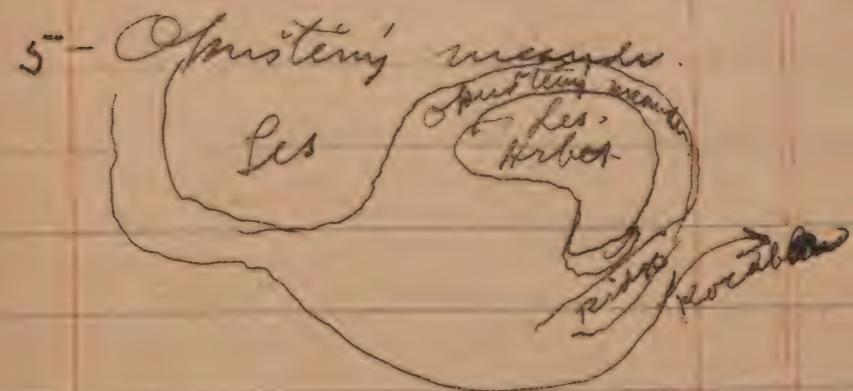
- 6- Plant house in University Bot. Garden <sup>17 června</sup>
- 30x- Vyšehrad - old + new wall at French gate. <sup>15 června</sup>  
Old wall = Karlova.
- 23x- Albertov & university from Vyšehrad. <sup>15 června</sup>

Photo - Polabi - 21 červ. 1914

- 3- Byčíky - (viz. nr. 34)
- 4- " " " "
- 23x " " "
- 24x " " "
- 7 " " "
- 8 " " "
- 29x " " "
- 30x Polabská lúčina u Byčíky.  
Viz. nr. 34.
- 1- Dr. Domini's party
- 2- Dr. Domini's party -
- 27- Looking from top of hill across <sup>26</sup> <sub>sau.</sub> Šanice, Ostrá and Strálov.
- 28- A view similar to the preceding from near the same place.

Seeds 27-

Photo, nad Kocábou - 7 červ.



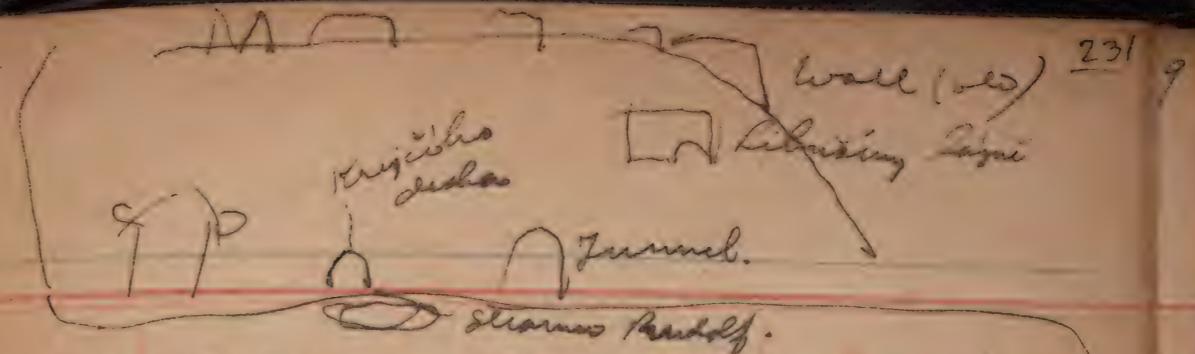
- 5- Opisteny meander
- 6- Les
- 7- putting water
- 8- les. herb.
- 9- riva potoka
- 1- Pecnaté stráně sušenky.
- 1- Veverice Masáciu.
- 2- Skály nad Kocábou.

Photos - near Bohnice, June 24

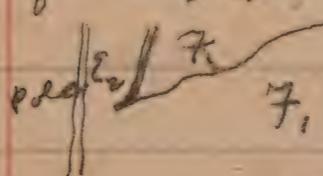
- 1- Bank - clay above, sand & gravel below.  
První písiorva, u Černičekho háje.
- 2- Bank - clay above, bouldery red (bulížná)  
and below red sand, cross-bedded.  
První písiorva na několik straně silnice  
západně od 1<sup>me</sup> písiorvy (viz 1).  
23x- Zevnitř od silnice proti (2).
- Větší písiorva. Na horizontální vrstvě  
pák stek (bulížná)  
dole pink.

Photos-June 6 - 9/4

- 29x (see section in daily record) - nad Hlubočepy
- 30x - Viz. section.
- 4 - Horizontal faults, w.v.s., at Hlubočepy.  
To right  $\text{g}_3$ , to left  $\text{g}_2$  - shore is  $\text{g}_3$  N,  
or  $\text{g}_2$  S.
- 3 - Severní or Barrandov steny, pod  
Břáništěm. Dole Devadské,  $\text{g}_1$ , nad  
tím říčky středních teras. Skála  
nahoru vodorovná (forník, nevrosty)  
Nad tím je spojení se Siluru. a Devon.  
Vpravo  $\text{g}_1$  - pravý lev  $\text{g}_2$  (Silur)  
 $\text{g}_1$   
Te  $\text{g}_2$  (Devon)
- 5 - Severní hranice Barrandov steny =  
 $\text{g}_1$  - Kozovské vápence = anglicky  
Downton.
- 6 - Barrandov stena - Vr (turns S)
27. Barrandov \* - fortuna S., near river.  
Another "zigzag". Právě nad tím je  
Barrandovská dílna. Dílna, se zdejší mapou



28.  $\text{f}$ ,  $\text{g}_1$  env + black spot just to right  
of telegraph pole =  $\text{g}_2$



### odpoledne

27. Barrandov stena - (spilov)

28. Vyšehrad - (spilov)

29x Brániště Skála - například Záclona.

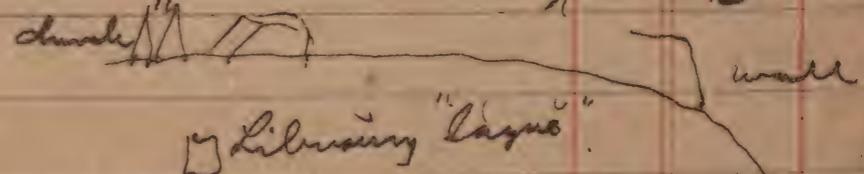
30x "Průstav" nad Záclonou. Vory (jako  
telegrafní tyče) an arm of river.

3. Vyšehrad - blíže.

4 - " " a sandstone

5 - " " looking NW

6 - " " E



Brániště  
(spilov Silur) Záclona

1 - Vyšehrad, looking S.E. (see top)

2 - "Průstav" s dírami (spilov)

7 - Vyšehrad - S.E.

23x - Dmnu čís. 14, Žižkova ul., II.

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2. Street leading N. from my room - below  
Emancipace (west) - Václavská ulice.

Photos - Prague - Sun. June 28, 1914

- 24x. Kral. hrad, Hradčany - front view  
25. Avenue in front of Belvedere, looking E.  
27. N. entrance to Kral. hrad, přes Jelení Příkop.  
7. In park E. of Belvedere - ivy on trees -  
Macháč's fountain in back -  
8. W. side of Macháč's monument.  
Plate contains:

Výšehrad - Nehvizd - Libušin Hrás.  
Radoň a Mahenka - Samko Pták  
z dobových růžových jítr - Sulamit.  
Dona Sánca - Legenda - z Brně  
Dmnu Tonoci Hvězdy - Báje Sosány  
Troje Paměti Vítka Choráže - Vincé  
Jan Maria Plařhar - Večer u s  
Olgard Čejškov - sv. Brandau - Inultus  
Gabriel de Espinosa - Pia de Zolomei  
Pod jabloni - Beatrix Paškalina  
Ondřej Černýšev - Dobrodružství Madriany  
Karolinské Epopeje - Ami a Amil  
4. Berátkov - malá Strana.  
29x - W. end Karel's bridge -  
Looking E. along " "

5. Looking S. E. from Karel's Bridge -

Národní Divadlo a Riegrov Nábreží.

6. From Karel's Bridge - Looking towards  
Bridge at Petřízová Lávka.

3. E. side of Macháč's monument -

4. Looking along Nábreží toward Vyšehrad from  
František's Bridge.

July 3, 1914

(29x) Soroksár, Hungary - Island of Csepel.

24x Stipa, Ephedra, Linum pannonicum,  
alsine verum, - Populus alba in back.

Lava Verbasum sibiricum, etc.

23x Stipa Graffiana, Linum pannonicum

15 - Linum & Stipa, Verbasum (by  
umbrella), Scotch Pine in back (Plantae)  
and Populus nigra.

24x Sandy ridge with Populus alba  
& Pinus sylvestris, etc.

29x - Sandy prairie - Stipa, Kralan, etc  
P. cerasifera - back. Tropaeolum, some Robinia, etc.

at Kisken - Laeghaza -

28x Looking E across plain.

(273)

- ✓ 6. View across sand prairie, scrub covered, on  
Irl. of Csepel, near Szekes.

July 4-1914 At Peesel, Hungary.

July 3, 1914  
At Kunseutvilllos - sand flats

- ✓ 28. Saline flat & field beyond. Shows white "blind spot" in fore. Only *Lepidium crassifolium* & *Camphorosma ovata* seem to be able to grow in it, & this sparingly.

- ✓ 8. View across scrub-covered sand flats - Irl. of Csepel  
near Szekes.

### ~~July 4 at Peesel, Hungary~~

3.

- ✓ 30x. Salt prairie, shows tufted grass  
✓ 1. " " " " + windmills  
✓ 2. " basin, with Juncus flat & Kunseutvilllos  
in back.  
✓ 7. Near view of Juncus flat & slacks  
shown in (2)  
✓ 8. Salt basin (lake) & Kunseutvilllos

Photo 3 - At sec.(a)

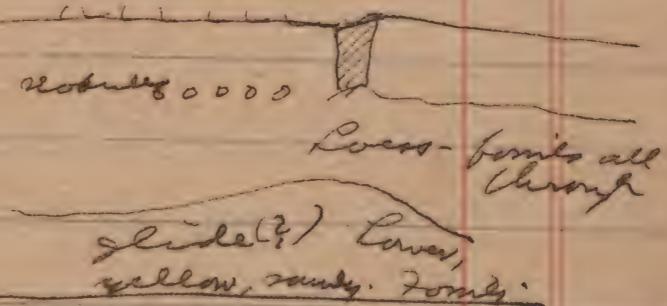
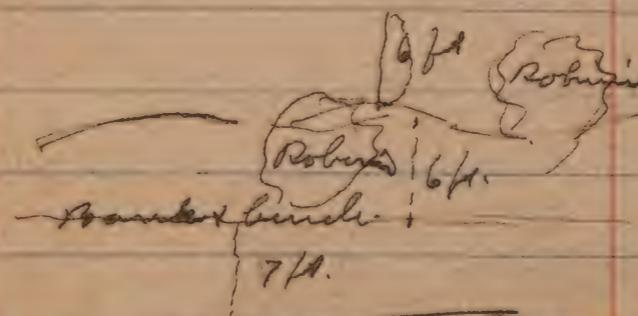
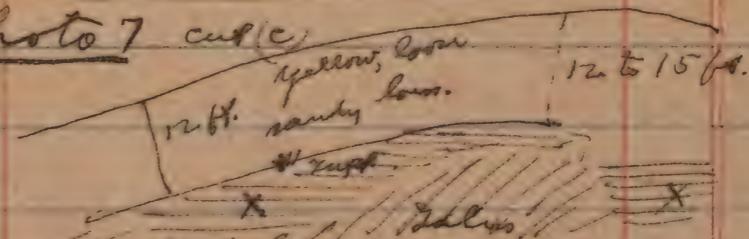


Photo 4 - at sec.(b.)



Darker, mucky, reddish lower layer.

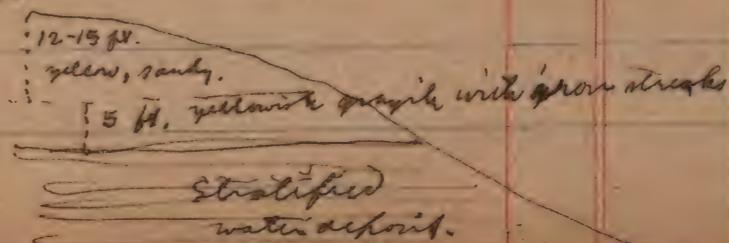
Photo 7 cut(c)



x = horizontal stratified water formation. Yellow with darker bands.

This is at (c)

Photo 8 - at cut(a)



July 5 - 1914. At Recsel.

Photo 29x - At (e)

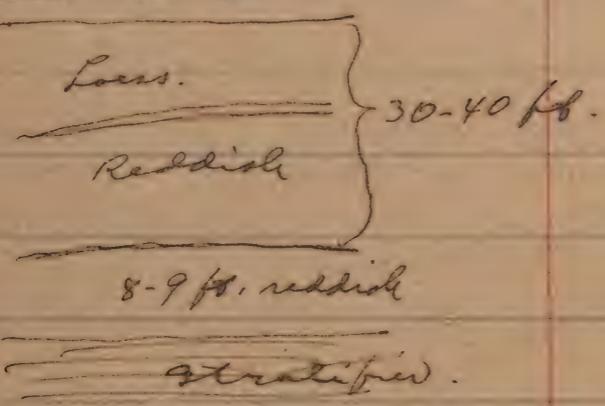


Photo 30x - At (f)

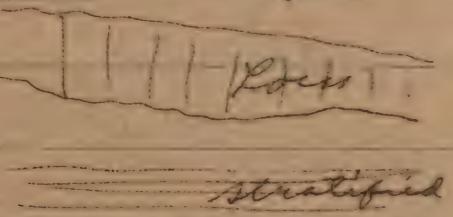


Photo - cut g.

Photo cut (g)

Photo 29x - Looking N. at (a)

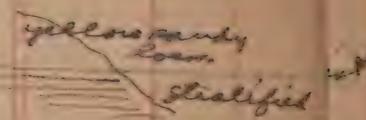


Photo 30x - Looking west at (c) (22 - 1/2)

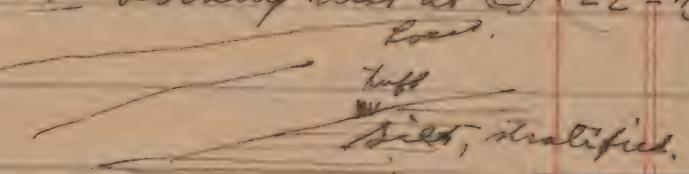


Photo 5 - same (32 - 1/2)

Photo 6 - Exposure (g) 22 - 1/2 +

Photo 1 = 32 (1/2 - 1/2) Exposure (g)

Photo 2 - Old fashioned well beyond cut (h), Recsel.

Photo - Wheat field at Rakoszky-Ujtelep.

July 6, 1914 Trip to Spitz.

Photo 23x - Hills across the Danube opposite Weissenkirchen

1/2 Waialm. - heavily wooded with conifers.

Photo 24, Opposite Stein Mautern - castle - spoiled.

Photo 7 - Terraced loess hills at Rohrendorf.

6-6-0  
-7-0-0  
-8-0-0

July 7, 1914 - Plyen.

Photo 30x - Stará radnice.

Photo 27x - Kostel sv. Mikuláše - (Božího)

Photo 5 - Dog team & driver.

Photo - Kostel sv. Mikuláše.

July 8, 1914 - Dnešice, Krajské

Photo 6 (Vienna plate) Scotch Pine grove near Dnešice - S. end lower.

Photo 6 (seeds) Neater view of same grove.

Photo 3 - Inner part of same grove.

Photo 4 - Václav Haagl's house in Dnešice.

Photo 1 - Street in Dnešice, - 1<sup>st</sup> house = Václav Haagl

Photo 2 - Krajské - House Paul's was born in.

Photo 7 - " " " " "

July 10, 1914 - Christ + Dejvice.

Photos 7+8 - House no 7. (číslo) in Christ.

Photo 29x - front of same. Christ

Photo 30x - Looking up street past no. 7. Christ.

Photo 3 - Soukupov's (Kili's) house. Christ

Photo 27 - Looking W. at church in Dejvice.

Photo 28 - Interior of church - "

Photo 4 - Goosepond in Dejvice.

Photo 1 - Looking S. across Dejvice.

Photo 2 - Looking N. across Christ.

Photo 23x - 1<sup>st</sup> house = Geo. Ull's birthplace Christ

Václav Ull, Mrs. Dorrah (Ull), old woman with <sup>in</sup>

Photo 5 - Jilek's mill, Christ.

Photo 24x - Ull's house, Christ; Mr. & Mrs. Ull & son, daughter & Mrs. Dorrah (Ull). Christ.

Photo 6 - Looking down the race at old mill, Christ.

July 11, 1914 - Olsany

Photo 5 - Jos. Jungmann.

Photo 6 - Ladislav J. Čelakovský.

Photo 4 - Karel Havlíček.

Photo 29 - Karolina Světlá.

Photo 30 - Karel Jonáš

Photo 1 - J. J. Kolar.

Photo 2 - Tyrs & Fugue - not good.

Photo 27 - Karel Jaromír Erben.

Photo 28 - Sofia Podlipská

Photo 7 - Julius Grigor.

Photo 8 - Karel Sladkovecký.

July 12, 1914 - In Prague.

Photo 27 - Tymolij chram

Photo 28 - Tablets on starom. radnice, with names of 27 executed leaders.

Photo 1 - Russian Church, near starom. radnice.

Photo 2 - New city hall.

Photo 23 - Klementinum, opposite new city hall.

Photo 24 - " " , from Karel's street.

Photo 29 - View " from Karel's bridge.

Photo 30 - Hradčany, from restaurant on Libočížek.

Photo 3 - Panorama, highway to left. From " <sup>below</sup> restaurant

Photo 5 - Old "Podlahí" near Palacký monument.

Photo 6 - Looking down Palacký Hlavní.

Photo 4 - " across Podlahí towards Dvorce.

July 13 - Karlín Tyr

241.

Photo 5 (III of apparatus) - Karlín Tyr from E.

Photo 6 - View down the valley from castle balcony.

Photo 7 <sup>chromo-isolat</sup> Kaple sv. Kateriny, in castle.

Photo 8 <sup>chromo-isolat</sup> Kaple sv. Krize (Klezky) in castle.

Photo 3 <sup>aff. III</sup> - Rocky ledraabobs bridge (west), - from bridge.

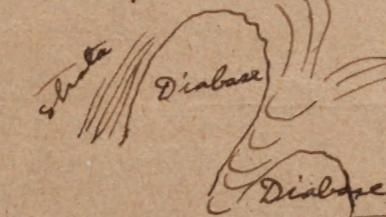


Photo 4 <sup>aff. III</sup> ledge on east side of bridge, - from E. end of bridge.



July 14, 1914 - Borová.

Photo 4 <sup>III appa.</sup> View along street (road) to north - New school house (2 yrs.) to left, very old house to right.

Photo 5 <sup>III appa.</sup> Korab's mill, looking W. of N.

Photo 6 <sup>III appa.</sup> Old cabin opposite Korab's mill. Old woman with fagot, and village chil area.

Photo 7 <sup>III appa.</sup> Looking N.E. of N. at Korab's mill. Marked 1859.

Photo 8 <sup>III appa.</sup> Looking at upper part of scattered village, N.E. towards Korab's mill. A more distant view.

Photo 23 <sup>III appa.</sup> Protestant (Evangelical) church in Borová

Photo 24 <sup>III appa.</sup> Looking S. of E. at Korab's mill. Turbine wheel shed, &

July 15, 1914

Photo 23 - (Reich's Vienna plate) Train & depot at Žižkov nad Olší.

Photo 24 - Hills at Žamberk. (Spoiled & discarded). Vamberka picture of same date.

Photo 5 - From highway, looking E (or N.) towards Vamberk. (Reich's Vienna plate)

Photo 29 - Náměstí s kašnou. Looking E. (Reich's plate)

Photos 1+2 (chromo-isolat) Interior of St. Prokop's church.

Photo 3 (Reich's Vienna pl.) Pekelská ulice, 3 náměstí. (over)

Photo 6 - Panský dům v levo - Krajkový závod spravo.  
Pattern of old houses - between is Postyńska ulice.  
(Reich's Photo Plate)

Photo 8 (Reich's V.) Jana Husí pomník - 10 yrs. old - on public  
square

Photo 7 - No. (Reich's) No. 9410 Postyńska ulice - old fort place.

Photo 30 - Old building at W. end of row in which  
father's house stood. Same pattern (Ortho)  
Chrom. isol.

Photo 27 - Looking E. across bridge. (Ortho, Chrom. isol.)

Photo 4 - (Reich's V.) Old church (St. Nikolai), looking S. & E.  
Gastolovice - same date.

Photo 1 - Looking at church of St. Vit up Komenský str.,  
nearly north. (Chrom. isol.)

Photo 28 - Looking at church nearly S. along Komenský str. (chromo  
isol.)

Photo 2 - Looking nearly E. at main old street (Rieger str.)  
Chrom. isol.

Photo 23 - (Reich's V.) Looking W. of N. toward  
no. 92, - the white house just below barn.

Photo 24 - (Reich's V.) Cis. 95 (Čepelka's) - old manor  
house.

July 20-1914 - Berlin.

A. Photo 5 (Reich's V.) Looking W. along Unter den Linden from  
Frederick's monument.

Photo 6 - (Reich's V.) East wing of the University

Photo 7 - " - University, center & part of W. wing

Photo 8 - " - Sieges allee from lower end.

Photo 28 - " - W. side of Sieges allee. 1<sup>st</sup> statue =

Friedrich II, 1440-1470, 2<sup>nd</sup> = Friedrich I, 1415-1440  
3<sup>rd</sup> = Kaiser Sigismund 1378-1397 + 1411-1415.

4<sup>th</sup> = Kaiser Karl IV, 1373-78.

Photo 1 - (Special eff.) - Statue of Emperor Sigismund

Photo 2 - " " " " " Karl IV.

Photo 27 - (Reich's V.) - Sieges column.

Photo 27<sup>1/2</sup> (Ortho 5+32) - Unter den Eichen at  
Bot. Garden - Dahlem.

B. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 28, 29

B July 22-1914 - Leipzig.

Photo 27 (see 10)

Photo 28 - (50-8) - University Bldg. on Augustus platz.

Photo 7 (Ortho) Looking up Johannis Allee, W.  
of Botanical Garden.

Photo 1 (Ortho) - Botanical Bldg. w. side

Photo 8 - Ortho S. (S.E) part " " (front).

Photo 3 - (Spezial) - Cactaceae among granitic rocks.

Photo 4 - ( " ) <sup>Botanical Garden</sup> Russian chapel, built in honor

of Russian soldiers who fell in battle of  
Leipzig.

Photo 29 - (Spezial) Front view of same.

C July 23, 1914 - Halle

Photo 5 - (Eastman) Old University building.

Photo 2 - (Ortho) - Lily pond, with border of

Begonias. Botanical garden.

Photo 23 - (Spezial) - Section of oak in

Botanical Garden. Seeded in 1894 -

Grew from seed in 1632.

C July 23, 1914 - Jena.

Photo 6 (Eastman) - Botanical Institute - shows

plate with: { W. Bringsheim }  
Looking N. & E. 1864-68

Photo 29 - Botanical Institute, looking N.E.  
string across picture.

Photo 30 - Schleiden's monument, with bust

1804-1881. Looking nearly N.

Photo 3 - Palm section of Bot. Garden - West.

Howea Forsteriana, etc. Horne Gal.

Photo 4 - Similar to 29.

Photo 24 - Winter house & hills beyond.

Photo 27 - Looking across yucca and agave

bed, with small plant houses (sunken for wet  
hours) beyond.

See p. 222 (back).

